P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,054—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	29th Sept.
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	28th Sept., 1900.
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	25th Oct. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25, Sept., 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 1 a.m., on the 27th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th September, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated, Partners with capital introduced, Capital procured for starting businesses, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.

BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH-MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.

Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders,

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

By Ayres, Slazenger and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed!

BEST GOLF KIT.

By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brougham, Anderson, etc., Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR

THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.
REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS
NEAPOLIATAN MANDOLINS,
BANJOS, AUTO HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,
DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
READING AND LONDON.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
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SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14¾ by 21¼ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14¾ by 21¼ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14¾ by 21¾ inches.	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12¾ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20¾ by 13¾ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36¼ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32¾ by 20¼ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36¼ by 23¼ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33¾ by 19¼ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18¼ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17¾ by 29¼ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17¾ by 29¼ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21¼ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32¾ by 18¾ inches	31

MAUD EARL.

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28¼ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34¼ by 18¾	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 33¼ by 23¼ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36¼ by 23¼ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17¼ by 24½ inches	31

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

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WANTED AT ONCE.

A NATIVE or EURASIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR and RETOUCHER for a Station in the North-West Provinces. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, according to qualifications.

Apply "N.-W. P."
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WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	16
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Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded given in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Baraghat, Bengal.

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S. S. "CITY of EDINBURGH" 2,000 tons, Captain SLAKER, will sail for PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG on or about the 4th proximo.

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., Agents for Captain.

No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th Sept., 1900.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 21.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Jubbulpore up to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 2 o'clock p.m., on the 8th October 1900.

No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of Earnest money for each station separately.	Date on which tenders will be received.
(1)		Doz.			Rs.	
Brandy	Jubbulpore	22	1st January 1900	31st December 1900	60	18th October 1900.
Portwine		33				
English bottled Beer.		26				
Ditto Porter.		135				
Brandy	Saugor	8			25	
Portwine		5				
English bottled Porter		5				
Brandy	Pachmarhi	1			25	
Portwine		3				
English bottled Beer.		48				
Ditto Porter.						
(2)						
Tinning Cooking Utensils and Steel Basins	Jubbulpore Saugor Pachmarhi	Will be found in the schedule of tender	1st Jan. 1900	31st Dec. 1900	25	18th Oct. 1900.
Do					25	
Do					25	

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000

NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Chief Agents, Madras.

R. H. HALL & CO.

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."

Sole Proprietors of the following

OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND

MALT WHISKIES

PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

SUCH AS

CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,

That are so well Celebrated in the World,

ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED BY

MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,

173, BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

All orders promptly and carefully executed.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

RICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th September 1900, at 3 p.m, at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins broken C. I columns, teak posts, copper lanterns founts and chimneys, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER, SECOND ROW, SAMUEL STREET.

By order of Mr. Abdulla Haji Dawood, the Receiver in suit No 652 of 1898, Abdulla Haji Dawood vs Ebrahimbhoy Ludha Chatoo, and by virtue of a decretal order of sale made by the High Court, dated the 20th day of December, 1898, Messrs, MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th SEPTEMBER, 1900, at 4-30 p.m, on the premisses, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with messuage, tenament, or dwelling-house standing thereon, for merly belonging to the convict Khoja Aloo Farco and in the possession of the Government of India, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at old town, in Chinch Bunder Second Row, now Samuel Street, which said premises contain by estimation 272 3-4 square yards and are bounded on the east by the public Chinch Bunder Second Row, now Samuel Street, on the west by the vacant ground of Maneckjee Jeewanjee, on the north by the house of Shaik Adam Ducking, and on the south by the house of Shaik Manock Dhonfoday, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 31 & 32, and now under Ward No 3021, Street Nos 364-68.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained on application to Messrs Thakurdas, Dharamsey, Cama and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1900.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£60,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000

RESERVE FUND..... £525,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Cor

NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR.

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June 1900, at the rate of eight per cent per Annum, plus one per cent Bonus, and will be payable on and after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th September, 1900.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ADMISSION as UNPAID PROBATIONERS in the above Department for Local Service as SIGNALLERS in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) will be held at NOON on TUESDAY, 9th October 1900, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Intending Candidates must submit Copies of Certificates of Age (which must be under 20 years) and Character before the 5th October 1900, or they will not be permitted to sit for the examination.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs,
Bombay Sub-Division.

Bombay, 19th September 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 3 bon.	1,320
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	52
Bank of India	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	3 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	190
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..		Nil	15
Asur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1022 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdR 30	48
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dRs.5.	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.60	1,890
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	650
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	50
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Cocoa Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	260
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Ltd.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	1,875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	5.0
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	165
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves, Jaffer Alli	1,100	600	600	Nil	440
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	370
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs50	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	350
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs10	168
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	765
Madras United	396	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,225
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	per ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,710
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagaon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,500
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
adura Mills. national	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld.)	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	113
Queen Mills	742	1,	1,000	Mil	560
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	660
Saraswati Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	775
Sassoon	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Soondercas	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1820
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	360
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	235
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Star of India	1,000	500	500	15	200
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	65
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	550
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2	310
Union Mills Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Victoria Mills	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Western India	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	275
	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	5 pr. ct.	610
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	472½

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	141
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	6,875
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,750
Bombay Ice	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	66
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	20½
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	171
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	530
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	120
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	28
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	1 00
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	156
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	27½

It is interesting to hear of a new biography of Richardson, the novelist, more especially as it will contain much fresh matter about him. This has been derived from his unpublished letters in the Forster Collection at South Kensington, and from other contemporary sources. The author is a lady, Miss Clara Linklater Thomson, and, curiously enough, the last complete life of Richardson was by a lady—Mrs. Barbauld, who published it in 1804. Messrs. Horace Marshall will issue Miss Thomson's work before long.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 0-53m., 0-45a. Low water, 3-36m., 6-40a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Surat City Press Company, Dean Lane, 3 p. m.
Tapidas Vurjdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p. m.
Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Esplanade Road, 3 p. m.
Rovers Football Tournament.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Mr. K. B. Pathak will read a paper on "Apastamba and Baudhayana."

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French s. s. Yarra, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a. m., to-morrow. Letters &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, S. R. Foster, steward on board the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, charged Chima Namia with theft of a pair of trousers and a coat. The accused was arrested at the gate by a police sepoy. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRESTED AFTER TEN YEARS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govardhan Javer, a Hindoo, was charged at the instance of Inspector Mayers, with stealing currency notes, of the value of Rs. 690, belonging to one Gowrishanker. The accused was in the employ of the complainant, about ten years ago. In November, 1890, he stole the money from his master's house and absconded to Cutch. About two years ago complainant died and accused thinking the obstacle in his way being removed, arrived in Bombay two months ago. On Monday afternoon complainant's widow Mungibai was walking along De Souza Street, where she came upon the accused, and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT PANCHGANI.—Mr. Vasanji Nathu, a well-known gentleman in the share and exchange market, and the partner of the firm of Messrs. Vasanji Jutha, who has lately come here, awakened Panchgani from its lethargy and inactivity since the loyal rejoicings on the Pretoria Day, the 11th June, by inviting all the residents, European and Native, to-day, on the felicitous occasion of the birth-day anniversary of his only daughter's child. Surgeon-Major W. Fearn, the Superintendent of the station, having consented to preside, Mr. and Mrs. Vasanji requested the company of every resident at a gathering at Bonna Vista, at 4-30 p.m, to witness the distribution of prizes, at the hands of the president, to the poor and needy students of the Panchgani Anglo-Vernacular School, in the form of standard books and other school requisites. The reception hall was artistically and gaily decorated with floral figures and festoons. The unexpected heavy rain rather marred the occasion. The untimely down-pour prevented many from joining the gathering, but the affair passed off pleasantly. Mr. Vasanji after duly thanking and garlanding Dr. Fearn, Mrs. Fearn and Miss Kimmins, the Superintendent of the Girls' High School, proposed three cheers for her Majesty the Queen, in which all present joined.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, heard the suit filed by Champi Parbat and others against Mowji Shamji and others, for the recovery from the defendants, the sum of Rs. 1,134, being the amount of damages, caused by alleged failure of defendants to carry out a certain contract. Mr. Raikes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Moos, solicitor, and Mr. Setna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dinshaw, solicitor, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, represented the defendant.

Mr. Raikes read the plaint, from which it appears that on the 22nd August, 1899, the parties entered into a contract, by which the defendants undertook to supply to the plaintiffs one hundred bales of Bhownugger cotton at Rs. 165 per candy between the 15th and 25th May, 1900, subject to the rules of the Bombay Cotton Exchange. The defendants having failed to deliver to the plaintiffs the required supply, the latter sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 1,134, which they now sought to recover.

Mr. Davar applied for a commission to Bhownugger on the ground that owing to the failure of the cotton crop, it was impracticable for the defendants to carry out the contract. There was a dearth of drinking water, and the managers of about eight or nine presses were obliged to stop work in pursuance of an order from the durbar.

Issues in the case were then raised. Mr. Raikes observed that the defendants should prove the failure of the crop in support of their reasons for not carrying out the contract.

His Honour held that if defendants wanted to prove their case they should necessarily go through the issues they themselves had raised.

A commission was then issued to the Assistant Political Agent, Bhownugger, for the examination of such witnesses and production of such documentary evidence as might be required by the parties. The commission was made returnable on 21st December and the suit adjourned for further hearing to 16th January next.

A WAGERING CONTRACT.

A FULL COURT, consisting of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, and Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Second Judge, heard the appeal filed by the defendant in the case of Jibhai Kevaldas vs. Meghji Ladha. Mr. Muncha-shunker, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent, and Mr. Shamrao M. Bele for the defendant and appellant.

The facts of the case were that by a wagering contract, dated the 15th Falgun Sud, the defendant, in consideration of Rs. 125-4 paid to him, agreed to sell or buy from the plaintiff 670 bags of Rangoon balva rice at Rs. 7-3 per bag, delivery being fixed between 15th of Vysakh Sud and 2nd of Jeth Vad. The contract reserved an option to the plaintiff to declare on the 8th of Vysakh Sud, whether he would buy the goods or sell them. It was alleged that on the day fixed, the plaintiff declared his option to sell goods, but the defendant failed to take delivery of them and hence the suit to recover damages of Rs. 311-4.

The defendant pleaded that the contract being a wagering one was not valid. He denied that plaintiff had declared his option to sell goods and denied damages.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji, before whom the suit was decided, held that the contract was unforceable and that plaintiff had declared his option, and that defendant had failed to carry out the contract. On these grounds the Lower Court allowed the plaintiff's claim with costs.

The Full Court, after hearing the arguments adduced by the pleaders representing the parties and following the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton in July, 1898, in the suit of Rai Bahadur Sobhagmul Dudha vs. Kishorilal Harnandrai, held that the contract was a wagering one. The Court reversed the decision of the Lower Court and dismissed the suit.

DEFAMING A HOUSE SURGEON.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Dr. T. W. Gillespie, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, charged Kikabhoy Musaji, a Borah tinker, with defamation. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for Dr. Gillespie, the accused being defended by Mr. Taraporevalla, pleader. The facts of the case have been reported. The story of the prosecution was that on the 10th August last the accused in the presence of Dr. Hatch, Senior Surgeon of the hospital, and several medical students and others, declared that Dr. Gillespie had discharged him from the Hospital, because he refused to give him a bribe of Rs. 25. Mr. Taraporevalla, on behalf of the accused, expressed a regret for having made the imputation against the doctor. Mr. Godinho said that under the circumstances, accused might be dealt with leniently. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the charge was serious, and had it not been for the complainant's request to deal with him leniently, he would have sent the accused to jail. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to suffer a month's simple imprisonment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPEL LATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

A SESSION JUDGE'S COMPLAINT.

IMPERATRIX VS. BASAPPA BIN BANAPPA.

THIS was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in July last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The accused was charged with causing grievous hurt to Sangappa bin Bharmanna at Negnur on the 1st January, 1899. Mr. Walker remarked in his finding that the committing magistrate might have spared him this case. More than a year ago, six men were sent up to the court on a charge of murder by beating Sangappa of Nagnur to death. Mr. Walker then convicted them of causing grievous hurt and sentenced them each to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Since then one Dhundappa was committed on a charge of murder; and now three men were committed for grievous hurt, the facts being the same, namely the beating of Sangappa. Where the Sessions Court and the High Court had both decided that the offence was grievous hurt—which is triable by a first class magistrate—and that two years' imprisonment was the punishment proper to the crime, what possible use could there be, asked Mr. Walker, in again sending the matter before the Sessions Court, when the magistrate could perfectly well have disposed of it himself? It was proved in this case that Sangappa was set upon, about 3 p.m., on Sunday, the 1st January, 1899, by about a dozen men with sticks, axes, and sickles. His son, Fakirappa, escaped with the news to the village of Nagnur, and the patel was informed, and presently Sangappa was brought in by his assailants, who were probably frightened at what they had done and hoped he would recover. The patel reported the same night to the chief constable naming the accused among others. He also searched for him at once, but accused had absconded. He was arrested on the 4th January this year. Two of his companions had subsequently been hanged for murder. This gang of Adiveppa's were much given to beating their opponents as appeared in the former case. Concurring with the assessors, Mr. Walker convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

THE examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitors of the High Court commenced yesterday in the office of the Master in Equity, when out of the thirteen articled clerks who had applied to be admitted to the examination, one, Mr. Gulabbhai Vasanjee Desai, articled clerk to Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, absented himself. Those present at the examination were:—1, Mr. Dinshaw Dadabhoy Master, articled clerk to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne; 2, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed M. H. Khan, articled clerk to Mr. M. H. Khan; 3, Mr. Narayen Gajanand Jayaker, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.; 4, Mr. Dharamsi Jethabhoy Thucker, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; 5, Mr. Chaganlal Dayabhai Vakil, articled, clerk to Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhoy and Co.; 6, Mr. Sunderdas Narandas Thucker, articled clerk to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishah; 7, Mr. Motilal Canjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia; 8, Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, articled clerk to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetjee; 9, Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Laud, articled clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble; 10, Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavatti, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga; 11, Mr. Jehangir R. M. Patel, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; and 12, Mr. Munchersha Bomonjee Chothia, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. The examiners are Mr. J. J. Gazdar, acting Master in Equity and Commissioner; Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Hormusji Nasarwanjee Vakil, of Messrs. Thackurdas, Dharamsey, Cama and Hormusjee, solicitors. The examination will continue for four days, terminating on Saturday next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HAJEE ISSACK MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.

His Lordship extended the Interim order till the 7th of November next and directed insolvent to attend the office of the Official Assignee.

RE RUSTOMJI EDALJI DADACHANJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained a month's extension of the interim order.

RE HARIDAS MAKANJI JOSHI.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. The insolvent was granted a week's interim order with leave to amend his schedule and directed to attend the office of the Official Assignee for the purpose of enabling that officer to collect the outstandings.

RE IGNATIUS LAVENDER FERNANDEZ.

The insolvent appeared for his discharge. A Marwaree creditor stated that the insolvent had money to his credit with the Post Office Savings Bank. The Clerk of the Court had made enquiries into the matter and found that the insolvent had no money in the Bank. The insolvent was given his discharge.

RE ABAS ISMAIL.

This insolvent's discharge was opposed by a Marwaree creditor, who informed the court that the insolvent was the owner of a country craft and had landed property in his native town. The creditor, however, did not call witnesses to prove that the insolvent was possessed of the means alleged by him. His Lordship, after hearing the creditor, granted the insolvent his discharge.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	3	16
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	2	31
C Market, Bhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	17	5	29
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	18
Total	25	15	151
Total plague deaths to date	79,622	66,031	
Same date last year	11	11	93
Cholera	21	8	

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 14th September were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	164	72
Poona (including Cantonment)	200	158
Districts.		
Surat	28	21
Thana	54	50
Nasik	53	33
Poona (excluding City)	10	8
Satara	1	1
Ahmednagar	1	2
Kolaba	1	1
Belgaum	335	218
Dharwar	36	16
Kanara	4	4
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	3	1
Kolhapur	79	70
Cutch	5	3
Savantvadi	1	1
Savanur	2	2
Total	981	665
Week ending 7th Sept.	862	567
Total to date	398,584	312,430

Karachi, Ahmedabad Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akaikot, Aundh, and Bhor, have been free during the week.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

Wednesday's observation show that the pressure has increased slightly to briskly over northern half of the Peninsula and decreased sligtly to briskly in the Punjab, and slightly in Lower Burma. Cyclonic storm has drifted slowly in north-easterly direction and is central near Jubbulpore. This morning conditions continue suspicious over Andaman sea and the adjacent land area. Heavy rain has fallen in North Bihar and showerrs in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and east of the North-Western Provinces. Purnea has received five inches, and Darbhanga and Gorakhpur two each. Light to heavy rain has been general in the Central Provinces and light showers have fallen in the West Coast, of Central India and North Madras. Seoni reports four inches; Panchmarhi two; Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Khandwa amounts from one to one-and-half inches. Temperature is in excess in Sind, Gujarat and Assam and in defect in the remainder of Northern India and in Central Provinces and Berar. As storm advances north-east winds will probably give moderate to heavy rain in the submontane districts and North-East India. Unsettled conditions in the Andaman sea have not yet concentrated into cyclonic storm.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts
Previously registered	72 00	72 81	72 71	68 53
Wednesday, 26th Sept.	0 70	0 25	0 59	0 12
Total	72 70	73 06	73 30	68 65
Total fall to 26th Sept., 1899	32 39	35 36	40 89	35 90
Total fall to 26th Sept. 1898	80 57	78 03	80 23	73 44

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	63 20
From 6 a.m. 25th Sept. to 6 a.m. 26th Sept.	0 21
Total	63 41

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	224 56
Monday, 24th September	6 17
Total	230 73

THANA.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	85 59
Tuesday, 25th Sept. 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	3 25
Total	88 84
Total fall to 25th Sept., 1899	40 46

Tuesday 6-30 p.m.—Heavy rain fell here accompanied with thunder and lightening last night. Mahagiri Wara infected with plague. A Mussalman, Mahratta, Ghati and Sonar died on Saturday. A Brahmin on Sunday. There were four attacks yesterday and two fresh cases are reported to-day. Showers of rain fell at Thana during whole day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 0° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

CABLE
FROM
CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN
COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899.
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.
One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.
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HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£98 7-16—3-16d.
3 per cent Rentes .....£100—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£109 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£83 7-8
Bar Silver in London.....28 7-16—1-16"
Do New York .....63—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...25'14 1-2 unchsnged
Do. New York .....4'85 1-2—1-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 4 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. ,,

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £50,000 for Egypt.

London quotes :—

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, business done, April-May, Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk 45s. 7 1-2d, plus 1 1-2d.
Tone firm.
De do Brown.....41s. 9d.
Tone firm,

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats firm. Manchester was firm. Total sales 2,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 13,000 bales. Spot 6 30-32d.—3-16. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jany.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July
7·	6·11	5·23	5·21	5·16
—2-64	unchgd	plus 1-64	plus 2-64	—1-64

In New York—
Mid.-Uplands ..... 10 3-4 unchgd.
Futures, month of December ... 9·58—20
,, ,, of March..... 9·56—18

SKIN SALES.—Sheep skin sale closed to-day with a good demand.
Total quantity sold 980,000. Bombay 1-2d. higher. Prime qualities 1d. higher.

WOOL SALES.—Liverpool wool auction opened to-day with a fair competition and a steady tone.
Joria Whites and Low Greys were rather cheaper.
Number of bales offered 21,000 bales.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been steady but quiet during the day with little doing. Bank Telegraphic was given at 1s. 3 31-32d. from 6th October, on the other hand 3 months' sight Credits were placed up to the 12th of same month at 1s. 4 3-16d.

Bank Telegraphic .....1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand..... ....1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits ...1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.
,, Francs .....170 to 169 3-4d.
Shanghai 30 days' sight ...Rs. 204 1-2,
Hongkong do. ... ,, 152
Japan do. ... ,, 149

COUNCIL BILLS.—Minimum rate for bills accepted 1s. 3 15-16d. No applications for Telegraphic Tenders at minimum rate for bills received under 5 per cent. Total Tender for Bills 475-500 lakhs. Amount to be tendered for next week unaltered, viz., Rs. 20,00,000.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened quiet with rates unchanged at Rs. 96 for Cash and settlement, and during the day, in the absence of buyers, declined 1-16th with Rs. 95-13 quoted for the settlement at the end of October.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market quiet with very few changes from previous quotations :—

	Rs.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co...	480
Manockji Petit S. and W. Co 1,710	
Tapti Valley Railway Co	472 1-2

FREIGHTS.—With nothing doing rates are easier and sellers quote forward, December to May, the best part of a shilling below those of yesterday.

COALS.—Nothing to report.

WHEAT is unchanged at Rs. 4-8-3 to Rs. 4-8-6.

SEEDS.—The markets are firm but with nothing doing owing to absence of stocks.

LINSEED.—Rs. 10-12 with nothing doing.

RAPESEED.—Brown Cownpore, Rs. 7-12. Yellow Rs. 8-6.

CASTORSEED.— Rs. 40-12 to Rs. 41.

POPPYSEED.—Rs. 8-9.

COTTON.—With rates lower in Liverpool, and the advance in futures in America of the previous day all but lost our market opened with a quieter feeling, this being more perceptible as regards new crops, prices for which have declined some Rs. 3 per candy from yesterday.

A moderate amount of business has been done during the day, the Mills taking about 1,400 bales, while exporters are credited with 1,100 to 1,200 bales.

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	214
do. F. G. ready.....	200
do. do. Jan., 1901	200
Broach Fine, ready	230
do. Good, ready	225
do. do. March, 1901	240

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales.	
Berar	175	,,
Total Oomras	175	,,
Compta and Dharwar.....	274	,,
Westerns	317	,,
Bengals	402	,,
Persian	1	,,
Egyptain	277	,,
Total...	1,446	,,

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay Yesterday :—

Wheat	7,346 cwts.
Linseed	448 ,,
Rapeseed	1,482 ,,
Gingellyseed	61 ,,
Poppyseed	1,065 ,,
Castorseed	831 ,,
Rice	1,54,700 ,,

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 15th September, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total — Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	1,43,021	2,74,223	5,561	4,22,805
	...	...	...	1,22,646

Increase .....Rs. 159

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	87,000	1,45,000	4,000	2,36,000
Or per mile of Railway	189	314	9	512
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	8,01,875	19,78,618	27,027	28,97,520
Total for 11 weeks ..	9,78,875	21,23,618	31,027	31,33,520
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,812	1,78,571	2,072	2,65,455
Per mile of Ry. do.	184	387	5	576
Total to corresponding date do.	9,42,623	18,79,693	21,133	28,43,449

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 29,455
Increase to date ..... ,, 2,90,071

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 1644'39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,20,000	7,000	3,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	134	4	205
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	11,28,317	30,12,646	69,158	42,08,121
Total for 11 weeks...	12,38,317	32,32,646	69,153	45,40,121
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,09,183	3,10,453	8,145	4,27,780
Per mile of Ry do.	66	189	5	260
Total to corresponding date do.	11,67,268	29,76,953	88,972	42,33,203

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 92,781
Increase to date..... ,, 3,06,918

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

THOMSON—September 20, at Bangalore, the wife of Major J Thomson, R A M C, of a son.
TOWEY-MALONEY—September 22, at Madras, 17, Hunter's Road, Vepery, the wife of J J Towey-Maloney, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PRUDHOMME—WARBURTON—September 20, at All Saints' Church, Cooncor, by the Rev A Jones, Alfred Theodore, eldest son of the late Edmond Nemours Prudhomme, of Madras, to Ellen (Elaine) Louisa, third daughter of the late William Warburton, R N, of Sible Hedingham, Essex.

DEATH.

GOSS—September 20, at Bareilly, Nina Violet, the infant daughter of M and J S Goss, Postal Department, aged 1 month and 14 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

THE correspondent of the "Morning Post" has not been noted for sensational messages to his paper in the past, therefore more credence may be given to his statements than to those of many of his contemporaries. And we may take it that he has substantial grounds for saying that a crisis involving the whole of China is imminent. If, as he says, the government of the country is entirely in the hands of Prince Tuan and Kangyi, then the outlook is indeed serious, for both the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor have been stripped of power. The notorious connection of these two nobles with the Boxers may be regarded as a certain sign that the rebels will receive a fresh impulse and the work of suppressing them will at once become more difficult of achievement. A situation in the Yang-tse valley so serious as to demand the presence of a hundred thousand troops is not easy to realise. But British interests on the great river are too extensive and too important to be neglected. Our Minister has not reported the necessity for an expedition of this strength, nor has our naval Commander-in-Chief, while the British Consul-General at Shanghai has not, so far as has been made public, sent in any representation on the subject to the Foreign Office. Reuter says the German demands make the expedition necessary; but these do not materially affect the Yang-tse valley. The effect of recent events would be only likely to create alarm. It is to allay that alarm, not to fight and slay, that the expedition is asked for, and an expedition of allies will not do if we are to maintain our prestige. We must call over every available soldier from South Africa at the earliest possible moment, draw more largely from the Indian native troops and accept colonial offers with avidity. That is of course if an expedition of such dimensions be actually found necessary. Meanwhile we can send a large force of blue-jackets along the "Son of the Ocean" and despatch gunboats for a distance of 1,500 miles from the estuary to Chunking. It will be difficult to muster a sufficient force of men at the present moment, but if it is deemed necessary, it will have to be done. At the same time this message, like that announcing that Great Britain is unable to agree to the German Note, is not authoritative, nor is it given on the assurance of anyone in a position of responsibility. The desirability of more efficiently protecting our interests in the Yang-tse valley has been strongly urged for years, and our gross indifference on the subject has been nothing short of culpable. That there is unrest all along the valley cannot be denied and how easily that unrest may be fanned into turbulence may be gathered from the letter of a correspondent which we publish in another column.

ALEXIS KRAUSSE, in his new edition of "China in Decay," sums up the present situation of that Empire in no very cheerful spirit. He sees "the country at the mercy of Russia, with her conterminous frontiers on two sides of the Empire, elated at the success of her recent tactics, and determined to continue her incursions at all costs, excepting war." He does not believe in the recuperative powers of China. The people are, he declares, too ignorant, the rulers too obtuse to lift themselves to the level of Western civilisation, and he is convinced that China is destined to be absorbed by a Foreign Power, and that Power, Russia, unless the British Government wake up at the eleventh hour and realise that a scheme of partition into zones could be agreed upon among the Powers already in force in the Far East. China, we know, is resisting with all the diplomacy of her authorised rulers, and all the ill-regulated force and fury of her rebellious subjects against the continued existence of the foreigner within her gates. There are 400 millions of Chinese, of whom perhaps fifty millions have heard of England or Russia, the other 350 millions never dream of any but a Celestial land, and will not for ages to come be in contact, direct or indirect, with foreigners or a foreign agency. In the neighbourhood of the treaty ports and round the mission stations, the European is not popular, the few educated and travelled Chinese who appreciate Western thought and Western methods could not, even if multiplied a thousand-fold, leaven the mass or make reform in our sense palatable to the conservative and placidly contented Chinee. To impose on such a people an entirely new system of business, and consequently to revolutionise their lives and their ideas is a task that might well seem difficult even to the angels. The mandarin have things their own way, and as long as human nature, even Celestial human nature, is imperfect, the power of the mandarin may be backed for all one is worth against the influence of the smaller progressive party in China. Japan reformed herself with the skill and completeness of a conjuror, but the desire for reform came from within. She looked at Western civilisation and saw that it was good. She learned the trick with a determination that does her credit, and then without much bungling, she stood before the world the very reverse of what she had been from ages. Her position among the nations is now an assured one, and her assimilation of the latest improvements that regulate political life, strengthen commerce, or make a nation formidable has been cheerfully adopted by her people as well as her rulers. In the recent actions against Tientsin, Peking and the Taku Forts, the Japanese soldiers compared favorably for dash and discipline with the European sections of the force, and in their commissariat and transport arrangements they were far better provided.

But this is a digression from Alexis Krausse. He is at one with the general feeling of the Powers that their first duty is to prevent a recurrence of the outrages that went so near to destroying the Legations. At the time of writing his final chapters the author was not sure that the report of the massacre was true, but this is a detail. The bad faith which placed them in such peril was triumphant. "The Legations, the British Legation at Peking, any way, must be so found as to leave the safety of its inmates beyond question, and similar precautions must be taken at the various outlying Treaty ports." This is a truism that one would suppose, repeated experience of treachery and of the futility of appealing to the Chinese Government for redress would have suggested to the meanest intelligence. There can be no doubt that however or whenever satisfaction is exacted for the series of outrages perpetrated on Europeans a new order of things must be insisted on, and terms must be imposed which will be respected by the Chinese. They are in the habit of skilfully avoiding satisfaction for outrages committed on British travellers or missionaries, witness Margary, whose murderer, after repeated demands for an inquiry into the case, has been allowed to go scot-free. Russia and Germany insist on reparation and substantial compensation for such outrages. It may seem to many most unfortunate that in order to trade peaceably with a country we have to force our way into it against the will of the people, and that every manifestation of ill-will on their part only brings us further and further within their frontier. Still having once entered, we agree with Mr. Krausse that we must not act with feebleness and indecision. The deplorable lack of energy manifested in the British intercourse with the Chinese has to answer for the slow progress they have made in the confidence of the Celestials. Besides we have allowed ourselves, in full view of the Chinese, to be worsted by the Russians and the French in turn and occasionally by the Chinese themselves. He holds it as absolutely certain that Li Hung Chang is in the pay of Russia, and that Russia knew a good deal about the Boxers' intentions and the Empress-Dowager's sympathy with them. That the movement grew unwieldy, and that its leaders were no longer amenable to her orders, we have seen for ourselves.

The Chinese puzzle has now arrived at a stage when it may be termed inscrutable. The different forces of the Empire are seething dangerously and the Foreign Powers press from without, with varying degrees of importunity. If there be a Chinese statesman imbued with an honest love for his distracted country we must pity him with an unbounded pity, for hopeless is its condition. If the Powers are determined to exploit it for their own benefit, but are deterred by the innate knowledge of the irreconcilable nature of their pretensions, China may have a brief breathing time in which to make up her mind to whom to turn for genuine support. Apparently Russia sits in the seat of the dictator, formulate Germany never so wisely. Lord Salisbury has been in no hurry to declare his intentions, but we have now a statement that the Prime Minister verbally informed Count Hatzfeldt that Great Britain cannot agree to the German proposal. This does little more than clear the ground for a further definition of British policy in China. Russia and Japan have assented to the German note, the latter with an emphasis that suggests a cheerful acceptance of a punitive policy. As for what Great Britain will demand, it will very probably depend on what it will be possible to obtain. Reparation and our treaty rights in their entirety would be a fair basis. These rights are ample, and provide for the expansion of the trade of China in her own interests as much as in those of the Powers with whom she will exchange her produce.

WE are not told that Parliament has been dissolved, but that the electoral war is raging in all quarters, and the papers are full of speeches and the manifestoes of political notables. So we may assume the Dissolution has actually come about, and that if the writs have not already been issued, only a few days will elapse before the General Election will actually begin. Manifestoes, full of promises which will never be carried out, fill the air and cover the walls, and both sides undertake to strive to bring about the millennium. It would be more satisfactory to learn definitely that Parliament has been actually dissolved than to be thus left to surmise it. But it may be taken for granted that the Liberals will be badly defeated, although we are assured that the timely assistance of Lord Rosebery has tended to impart new vigour into the already disturbed Liberals. Some of the leaders of the latter party aver that they do not expect or wish to win. If they do not expect to they certainly will not. And if they do not wish to, their wisdom cannot be gainsaid, for in the words of a writer in the "Fortnightly" there has not often been a moment when one party in the state had less cause to envy the accession of the other to power or more reason to congratulate itself upon being free from the responsibility. England has had "a run" for its money in South Africa and is now getting tired of it. The time to pay has come, and an increased income tax, and goodness knows what beside, are not regarded with equanimity. Our London correspondent put the case very clearly when he wrote the Liberals argue that the Ministry responsible should be left to settle matters and particularly to introduce—a no very pleasant matter—the next Budget. But from this morning's telegrams it appears that they have been encouraged to try and win. Lord Rosebery has written a letter to a prominent Liberal campaigner strongly criticising the Government for neglecting social reforms and for lacking military foresight and preparation resulting in a humiliation unparalleled since the American War. Lord Rosebery did not write these precise words. They are the substance of his words in telegraphese and may be twisted and turned to suit the reader's taste. But whatever it was Lord Rosebery said—the words attributed to him mean nothing—it has proved to the Liberal Party that although his lordship is an Imperialist, he is still a Liberal. And he has given them a lead for which they are thankful. Though it means very much less than Mr. Chamberlain's tirade, it is not quite clear where the humiliation he refers to, comes in. For Mr. Chamberlain's denunciation of the Liberal Party as a congeries of disconnected atoms there is justification to be found in a letter Mr. Gladstone wrote at the last General Election, urging his followers to sink minor differences and present a bold and united front to their enemy. There is a practice, wrote the late Premier "which from time to time reappears in the Liberal Party which is carefully and wisely avoided by the Tories. Some section, anxious for some one cause out of many, determines to treat it as the sole cause at an election. If they can carry their man I cannot blame them, but this they never or hardly ever do. The consequence of such conduct, therefore, is that, while the Liberal Party is the strongest in the country, small sections of it, by most unwise and unintelligible conduct, convert it from a majority into a minority, and give power to those whose opinions they themselves usually detest and always disapprove." And this is as applicable to-day as it was five years ago. It lost them the election in 1895 and despite Lord Rosebery's efforts will again in 1900.

THE discovery of a copper mountain in British Columbia is singularly well-timed, and now that copper is worth about £72 10s. per ton it is possible that before long "copper kings" will be added to the list of commercial monarchs. The news agency which makes the announcement says that the entire mountain contains 5 per cent. of ore, that in one place there is "a regular cliff of ore, 428 feet high and 1,500 feet thick," and that nine million tons of ore are computed to be "in sight." How much more there is estimated to be out of sight is not stated; but if it be assumed that all the goods, so to speak, are in the shop window, the mountain's weight must be considerable—180,000,000 tons at least. We ought, perhaps, taking a sensible view, to attach a little less weight to the report. Even if the quantity of ore in the mountain has not been over-estimated, the value of the discovery cannot be appreciated until we know how much copper there is in the ore. If the mountain contains cuprous oxide, malachite, azurite or, better still, solid masses of native copper, weighing 500 or 800 tons apiece, like those which were mined thirty or forty years ago in the neighbourhood of Lake Superior, the owner or finder is to be congratulated. But if the ore is merely the common copper pyrites, such as are found in Cornwall, containing about 7 or 8 per cent. of copper, it will be a good deal less profitable to work. If the mountain should turn out to be indeed a second Calumet it will be an excellent thing for the world, for even the great resources of America, Spain, Russia, South Africa and Australia have been severely taxed of late to supply the demand for copper that has sprung up with the use of electricity.

STEPS are being taken to secure for India a fair share of modern guns and artillery equipment, which is likely to become available on the termination of military operations in South Africa. To this end proposals are understood to be under consideration for (1) the sending back, with the two Royal Horse Artilleries and three field batteries lent to South Africa from India last year, of equipment of latest pattern, including twelve hundredweight wire guns and spade-brake and tray system; (2) provision for the three field batteries due in relief in India from South Africa of the complete equipment of the latest pattern; and (3) the handing over to India with equipment and ammunition complete of the 4·7 guns sent from South Africa to China with the siege train, which is likely to be sent back shortly.

THE Rev. Mr. Rhodes, C. M. S., Boulia, Gujerat, writes that the seed of the *sama* is now ripe in the Bhil famine country. *Sama* is a quick-growing food-grain with tiny seeds not unlike the groundsel on which canaries are fed at home. It is in great abundance, so much so that nearly all the people have left the mission feeding station to collect it. Mr. Rhodes adds:—"The famine is now practically closed. There is plenty of food for those able to gather it, and without money and without price." A telegram despatched later states that Mr. Rhodes, himself, who has laboured so well in fighting the famine, has now broken down from dysentery and has been sent in to Ahmedabad.

THE Zebenghla has been chartered for two months at a cost of about Rs. 63,000 per mensem, and the Ballaarat at Rs. 73,000 per mensem for three months. Arrangements are being made that transports shall not be detained unnecessarily.

ON Sunday the total mortality recorded in Calcutta was 112. There were seven fresh cases of plague reported and the same number of deaths from that cause.

THE Madras Government has in recognition of his valuable services, sanctioned the retention in service till the 31st March, 1902, of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajaratna Moodelliar, the Inspector-General of Registration.

ON the arrival of an up-goods train at Burdwan on Tuesday night, a European soldier was found lying in a coal waggon seriously injured and unconscious. He was subsequently recognised as Private Glover, of the Border Regiment at Bareilly, and a member of the football team of the regiment. He was removed to the Civil Hospital at Burdwan.

VISITORS to Kashmir who are acquainted with the excellent work turned out at the carpet factories in Srinagar, will not be surprised to learn that Messrs. Dauvergne and Co. have been awarded a grand prize at the Paris Exhibition for their carpet exhibits in the Indian and Ceylon section. The "grand prize" is a very high award, and is only granted for extraordinary excellence in workmanship.

A TREVANDRUM correspondent writes:—"Mr. Jopp's term of office as Chief Engineer of the Travancore State is about to expire, but it is understood that the Travancore Government, being desirous of retaining his services for some time longer, he has intimated his willingness to continue in office for another three years. This is interesting news when viewed in the light of Mr. Jopp's great irrigation scheme at Kodayar which the Travancore Government has undertaken."

THE Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department, having submitted a report upon the plans and estimates for the works to be constructed in this province in connection with the Cauvery Falls powers, observes that the preliminary expenses for the works already carried out, and the amount to be charged against the project, is Rs. 8,19,730, and sanction was requested for this amount. The difference of Rs. 69,730 between the figures sent up to the Government of India, that is £50,000, would agree within a few rupees.

THOSE who have read and trembled at "An Indian Officer's" account in the *Times* of our universal unpreparedness for war, writes a contemporary's correspondent, will be gratified to hear that in Quetta at any rate we are determined to remove this reproach. Two or three times a week our General starts at daybreak with half a dozen enthusiastic officers. Tongas convey them to the foot of mountains. Then, agile as goats, they climb up the sides, they peer down crevices, they strike rocks like Moses of old in search of gushing streams, they leap across yawning chasms, without a murmur they endure hunger and thirst. At last as some late reveller wends home his light-hearted way he is aware of shadowy mules carrying ghostly forms gliding along the roads. He pauses amazed, and finds these are the remnants of the once plump and jocund Staff.

CERTAIN observers having remarked that wet weather of this abnormal nature which has prevailed during the past week preceded the cyclone of 1864, a correspondent writes:—I remember it. It was my first year of office work in Calcutta, and I am certain we had no such weather as this; my recollection is that two or three days before the cyclone we had what seemed to be a very heavy nor'-wester, an unusual thing for the season, and it cleared up. The day before the cyclone it commenced to rain fitfully at first, but heavier as evening came on. It rained all that night and the wind commenced to get up. Then came the historic day itself. The evening closed with a falling wind; which died out at night; and the day after was a supremely clear morning. I remember that well, because I drove up and down the Strand and saw the wreckage, the stranded vessels, the wrecked boats, the bodies.

MR. ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT, C.I.E., is indebted to the Government of the Empress for position, income, and decoration, writes the "Pioneer"; yet he does not seem to find it inconsistent with his self-respect to promulgate false impressions about the administration of that Government in India, which would amount to a political danger if they were not open to the readiest possible correction. In his latest publication he reiterates the complaint of the Baboos and their admirers that famine in India is due to British rule. Now what are the patent facts as revealed in the Report of the Commissioners of 1879, and other even more accessible works? In 1596, under the admirable Akber, there was a failure of the periodical rains and a consequent famine, in which cannibalism became general; corpses lying unburied in the public ways were a prey to man and beast: Pestilence, as usual, ensued. A similar calamity marked the year 1615-16, followed by plague which lasted eight years, from Lahore to Allahabad. Severe famines occurred in the two succeeding reigns, of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb; after which history confines itself to battles of kites and crows, and we get little or no information about the state of the people at large. From the little now known we can only wonder that the country was not entirely depopulated. From contemporaneous native authority we gather that the number of human beings was so reduced that villages held no communication with one another and beast of prey took possession of the roads. At last distress culminated in the famous "Chalisakant," so called from the year 1840 *Sambat*, corresponding to 1784, when wheat rose to four seers per rupee, causing untold deaths from starvation. Children wandered in search of berries of the jungle, till devoured by wolves and tigers; these animals having shaken off the fear of man preyed on human flesh in the streets and squares of towns. It is hardly necessary to add that the systematic conduct of relief never assumed a regular character until the introduction of British administration. The only question that can be now reasonably raised is whether this scientific treatment of famine may not have a tendency to be overdone? It is evidently possible to make relief so general and obtainable on such easy terms as to turn the bulk of the community into outdoor paupers; let us bear of some remedy for *that*, if Mr. Romesh Chunder wishes to do good to India.

CAPTAIN QUICKE, 1st Dragoon Guards, has arrived home from South Africa. It may be remembered that he left England in 1898 as one of Major Gibbons's Cape-to-Cairo expedition. Captain Quicke heard, while in Central Africa, that war had broken out at the Cape, and at once wended his way thither, thinking that his regiment might be on active service. On arrival he found that it was not, but he was employed for a time on special service. He comes home with a store of knowledge, of which the Royal Geographical Society will doubtless be only too anxious to avail itself.

OVER a thousand men have been enrolled for months on Tyneside to form a kilted regiment of volunteers like the London Scottish, and the commission of the War Office was considered practically settled. Earl Grey supported the movement, and promised prizes. Sir Andrew Noble accepted the honorary colonelcy. Band and pipers were engaged, and all without a man being taken from another volunteer corps. Lord Lansdowne has now, at the last moment, refused the petition, on the ground of objections having been raised by three out of eleven commanding officers of volunteer battalions in the district. Feeling is running very high on the matter.

A BIG coal strike is threatened in America, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," the anthracite coal operators having thrown down the gauntlet to the united mine workers, and unless one side backs down before Monday the greatest strike ever known in the anthracite regions will begin. On the one side will be 143,000 miners, and on the other all the great anthracite-carrying railroads, the mining corporations, and mine-owners. The crisis is the result of demands made by the miners for increased pay and various other changes. The operators refuse to advance wages, and threaten to close the mines. The situation is specially significant, in view of the fact that the strike may spread to the bituminous coal regions.

PROFESSOR Henry Sidgwick has crowned a noble life by a noble death. When, last spring, after a medical consultation in London he came back to Cambridge, he knew that his days were numbered. To a man of his temperament and his intense interest in all phases of life the blow must have fallen with terrible force. But the philosophy which he has taught at Cambridge for so many years stood him in good stead at that hour of supreme need. There was not a moment's flinching before the inevitable. Everything went on as before. Bravely the stricken man did his duty, uttering no complaint, and bravely he went on till a few weeks ago the disease that had him in its deadly grip forced him to lay down his life's work. Not Cambridge only, but an enormous number of friends, and indeed all who came in contact with Henry Sidgwick, will mourn him deeply and sincerely.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON may or may not be glad to learn it, but the vintage of the coming autumn promises to be one of quite exceptional quality and abundance in nearly every part of Europe. In France itself, according to a return prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, it is expected to be, in respect of volume, very good in thirty-five departments, good in thirty, fairly good in four, passable in four, and indifferent in one only. This will mean a total yield estimated to realise about 1,200,000,000 gallons. Not since 1893, indeed, has such a plentiful vintage been experienced, and this year will have the advantage of that, it is believed, by something like 100,000,000 gallons. From the Rhine districts the reports are equally encouraging; Italy has had a good season, too; while in Spain the returns promise to prove not less satisfactory. Now, will this mean any cheapening of the price to the consumer?

CAPTAIN W. N. BOLTON, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, was reported by General Paget as being slightly wounded in the shoulder on the 21st instant. Had Captain Bolton been an ordinary man he might not have been hit. But having such a width between the shoulders as has not been recorded since the days of Colonel Fred Burnaby, the wonder is that bullets have missed him so far. As a cadet at Sandhurst, in 1882, he was one of the best sprinters and quarter-milers alive; and as a young officer, had he cared to go pot-hunting, he could have doubled the contents of the regimental plate chest. He was an International Rugby footballer, and later in life developed his colossal frame and muscles in the upper portion of his body—quite an exceptional thing for a running man to accomplish. He has been inspector of gymnasia, an instructor of fortification at Sandhurst, where he used to dig his cubic yard in record time, and a regular official at army championship meetings.

A LETTER from Sir Benjamin Baker appears in the "Times" as "to what would happen in the event of a train filled with passengers being stopped for half-an-hour in the middle of a tunnel on the Central London Railway." Sir Benjamin says the purity of the air breathed by the passengers would be practically unaffected. He proceeds:—"The worst that could happen from a stoppage of many hours in a small tunnel would be that some of the passengers might get as warm as if they were in the cheap seats of a theatre, assuming they remained in the carriages, which is not at all likely, as convenient gangways are provided along which passengers could walk to the nearest station, and supplementary lights are available in the event of a breakdown of the ordinary system." He points out that a live man might be sealed in a lead coffin for half an hour without resultant feeling of oppression if only he were treated as frozen mutton in a cold store that is the air around him remaining cold.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

GERMANY PRESENTS AN ULTIMATUM.

CHINA WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST.

EXPEDITION FROM TIENTSIN.

THE POWERS AND THE GERMAN NOTE.

LI HUNG CHANG GUARDED BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Shanghai, which says it is expected that Count Waldersee will present an ultimatum in the name of Germany, demanding the surrender of five of the ringleaders of the massacres, and that if refused he will declare war on China, and Wusung-Kiangan arsenal and Kiangying forts dominating Shanghai and the Yang-tse will be seized.

Chinese officials at Shanghai state that Prince Tuan has issued a secret Edict that the Court will continue the war with the Powers at whatever cost.

A fresh expedition starts from Tientsin for Paoting-fu on the 29th instant.

The German Squadron has left Shanghai for Taku.

Official instructions have been sent to General Chaffee to remain at Peking, pending a settlement with the Legation guard, a regiment of Infantry, four troops of Cavalry and a light Battery. The rest of the troops are to be sent to Manila.

It is stated that Lord Salisbury yesterday verbally informed Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador in London, that Great Britain was unable to agree to the German proposal.

[The "Times'" correspondent on the 19th ultimo wires:—The development of events is awaited here with great interest. An uneasy feeling exists that the Powers are likely to treat China with undue leniency, which after the horrible atrocities which have been perpetrated would, it is felt, be a great mistake. Foreigners who have been captured alive are known to have been horribly tortured, and those of our dead and wounded who fell into the hands of the Chinese have been mutilated. The Imperial troops have been as bad as the "Boxers" in this respect. I have myself seen the bodies of Europeans during the fighting round Tien-tsin which the Chinese soldiers had mutilated in a fashion too terrible to describe. Moreover, proclamations which were issued offering heavy rewards for foreigners alive or for their heads are known in some cases to have been paid. One proclamation, which is to be seen now posted up in the streets of Peking, calls upon the people to rise and exterminate the foreigners, "old, young, and unborn." This document bears the seal of the chief of the Peking gendarmerie.]

Russia and Japan have assented to the German Note.

The Japanese approval is more emphatic in its tone than that of the other Powers.

Li Hung Chang remains under a close Russian guard, and access to him is difficult.

He proceeds to Peking in a few days.

The 20th Punjabis have arrived at Taku.

The "Times" Hongkong correspondent says that the Bikaneer and Jodhpore troops are disappointed at their retention there, and in military circles it is considered highly impolitic to keep the Imperial Service Troops in the back ground.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

In compliance with the recommendation from General Gaselee Major L. H. Reid has been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General at head-quarters staff, China force.

FIELD HOSPITALS FOR CHINA.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Chusan, Captain C. D. Bennett, which sailed yesterday for China, with the China and Australian mails, also carried the "A" and "B" Sections of the No. 16 British Field Hospital, which were mobilised in Bombay. They consisted of 2 officers, 4 assistant surgeons, 1 hospital storekeeper, 1 ambulance agent, 7 pack sergeants, 133 public followers, 5 private followers, 2 mule drivers, 2 chargers, 6 mules, 150 rounds of ammunition, 3 ordnance carbines; besides she has embarked the native accountant and 3 non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry pay establishment. The men arrived at the Victoria Dock No. 5 shed, where the vessel was lying at 6 a.m., and after they had been medically examined, embarked on board. Major H. S. McGill is in charge. The names of the officers are as follows:—Major H. S. McGill and Captain J. C. Brogden, R.A.M.C.; Assistant Surgeons S. Pais, A. E. Gardiner, J. E. Hewins, and C. H. Allerton, I.S.M.D. Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District; Colonel W. H. Riddell, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Colonel B. M. Blennerhassett, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden District; and Captain F. L. Vincent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, were present at the departure.

THE VICEROY AT CHAMBA.

A CHAMBA correspondent says.—His Excellency the Viceroy and party, accompanied by the Raja and his brother, on Tuesday, visited the palace here, and were conducted through some of the principal apartments by his Highness. The Darbar Hall, the Marshall Hall, built by Colonel Marshall, a former Resident, and furnished in modern style, and the north wing, the oldest part of the palace, with its low wooden ceilings and interesting old "frescoes" on the walls representing scenes from the Mahabarata, were amongst the parts visited. Tea was served in one of the spacious verandahs looking on to the courtyard, centre of which a large fountain played. After dinner the whole of the camp, the polo ground, with the houses around it, and the hillsides were very prettily illuminated, whilst beacon lights might be seen on the hill tops for miles around. There was also an excellent display of fireworks on polo ground, and some very interesting hill dances were given by women and men from various subdivisions of the State, those by Poongi men and women from beyond the snowy range, and the Gaddis or Shepherds of Barmaur, being perhaps the most interesting. His Excellency and party with the Raja and his suite witnessed the scene from a "shamiana" in the centre of the polo ground. The population of Chamba and its neighbourhood, numbering probably about 6,000, were also spectators. The Viceroy and party leave on this morning, and though the sport may not have been what it would be later in the season, his Excellency, it is said, departs much pleased with his visit, and with the hospitality of the Raja whom he has expressed a hope to see in Calcutta in December, while as for Chamba itself the Viceroy's visit has been a pleasant stirring event in the peaceful homely life of its people, the memory of which will long remain with them.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF A BOER CONVOY.

PURSUIT OF DE WET.

LONDON, SEPT. 26,

General Pole-Carew found a "Long Tom" Creuzot gun destroyed at Komatipoort and also a quantity of ammunition.

The British are now receiving supplies through Lourenzo Marques.

Fighting is announced at the Sabie River.

General Barton has captured a Boer convoy and 2,704 head of stock near Krugersdorp.

Practically the whole of the railway stock of the Boer Republics has been captured at Selati and the vehicles extend for eight miles in a line.

Many damaged guns have been found by the British in the Crocodile River near Hectorspruit.

A strong mounted force under Colonel Delisle has started in pursuit of De Wet.

The transport Suffolk has sunk near Port Elizabeth, and 900 horses were lost in her.

CASUALTY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

Death from wounds in South Africa, of Lieutenant Savory, 4th Hussars, is reported.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The electoral war is raging in all quarters, and the papers are full of speeches and manifestoes of political notables.

The intervention of Lord Rosebery has greatly heartened the Liberals.

[Since the passing of the Septennial Act, in 1716, Parliament has only been dissolved three times in September and once in October. On September 30, 1774, the sense of the nation was taken on the great American question. In 1780 the dissolution occurred on September 1. The year 1812 was the last time that an appeal to the country happened in September, and, curiously enough, the first business of the new Parliament was to vote £100,000 to Wellington for his services in the Peninsula. The solitary October dissolution was so far back as 1806, when the Ministry of "All the Talents" collapsed. There have been four autumn dissolutions since, but they have all taken place in November or December. Finally, the appeals of 1880 and 1822 fell in the month of June, and that of 1895 in July.]

SEPT. 26.

The Liberal papers declare that the insistence of the Ministers that the Opposition is willing to restore independence to the Boer Republics only raises false hopes in the Boers, and that no government would go back upon the results of the war.

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

Another death from plague has taken place at Glasgow.

LINE STOPPED ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

It has been raining in Poona since Monday last and is still raining now. Famine is now averted. This afternoon a slip occurred in the Bhore Ghaut, at mileage 14 3-4, both lines are blocked, and all traffic is completely stopped.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

Captain Minogue, West Yorkshires, on relief at Nagpore by Major Bowes, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Nusserabad, vice Davis.

Lieutenant Plunkett, 1st Lincolnshire, is appointed Staff Officer, Wellington Depot.

The retention of Lieutenant Wood on the personal staff of the Governor of Bombay has been approved.

The grant of Rs. 65,000 from the Marine estimates has been sanctioned for centrifugal pumps for the graving dock in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. The cost of the erection to be met from the Military Works Funds.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand Tournament to-day the East Lancashires beat the Yorkshires by one goal to nil; Hood and Monoghan doing yeoman work for the Yorkshires and Crowther scoring for the Lancashires in the second-half.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Railway Conference met yesterday to receive sub-committee's reports, but the proceedings were of no public interest. The final meeting is fixed for the 1st October.

GREAT LANDSLIP NEAR LANOWLI.

THE RAILWAY BLOCKED.

TRAFFIC on the G. I. P. Railway between Bombay and Poona has been stopped and through trains cannot run beyond Karjat owing to a very serious landslip on the Bhore Ghauts. The excessive heavy rains, which amounted to about 15 inches within 24 hours, on the previous day, was the cause of the slip, which occurred early yesterday afternoon. About 2,000 tons of earth and stones were displaced, and both lines between Karjat and Lanowli, at the mileage of 74 3-4, are blocked. The traffic has been diverted to the Dhond-Manmar Line, by which route trains are being run between Bombay and Poona. This will necessarily cause delay, and it is expected trains will be belated about fourteen Hours. The trains which were due in Bombay last evening, at 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. respectively, will not arrive until this morning. Mr. Mitchell, District Engineer, with his staff, have left for the scene and a large gang of labourers are engaged in removing the debris, but through traffic cannot be restored for the next two days.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

The landslip which occurred in the Bhore ghaut appears to be a serious one. The debris which is lying there is 170 feet long and 12 feet high. It is fortunate the slip occurred in daylight and that no train was passing at the time. It is still raining heavily on the ghauts and up to now the rainfall for the present monsoon has reached 265 inches. The trains which left Poona at 11 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon have returned from Lanowli and left, via Dhond and Manmar line. The clearing will last for a couple of days, and trains from Poona and Bombay will run, via the Thul ghauts.

The Raichore mail which is due at 10 o'clock to-night, was diverted at Dhond, and is expected to reach its destination at 8-20, to-morrow morning. Two trains will leave Poona, via Dhond and Manmar, for Bombay, starting at 7-30 in the morning and 5-15 in the evening. The local train will run from Lanowli to Poona, leaving Poona at 1-55 in the afternoon and returning to Poona at 7-15 in the evening.

PLAGUE

There were 65 cases and 61 deaths in the city to-day; the total mortality was 73.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

BLACK WATCH *VS.* ROYAL SCOTS.

A LARGE crowd of people lined the enclosure on the Cooperage to witness the last game in the second round of the Rovers' Tournament on Wednesday evening. The teams were the Black Watch and Royal Scots, and as it appeared probable that the winner of the match would get into the final, if not ultimately become the winner of the Trophy, there was great interest evinced in the event. The Black Watch played the same team as in their first game, and the only alteration in the Scots was the presence of Clark at left half-back. The teams were as follows:—

Black Watch—Coventry, goal; Smith and Carr, backs; Scott, Galloway, and McClatchie, half-backs; Aitken, McNaughton, Johnston, Anderson and Jamieson, forwards.

Royal Scots—Lieut. Duncan, goal; Rogers and Finnigan, backs; Rant, McCaig and Clark, halves; Coulthart, King, Wilson, Murray and Cornwell, forwards.

The start was sensational, as immediately after the Scots had set the ball rolling Galloway and Johnston passed to Jamieson, whose shot went near the left post high up. Duncan only just reached the ball which McNaughton headed into the net at the other end. Wilson and Murray worked well, but Scott altered the direction of the ball, and then Coulthart and King took up the running on the opposite wing. Added to this advantage a free kick was awarded in front of the Black Watch goal, and being nicely placed a score seemed imminent. The danger was averted through one of the Scots fouling, and then a smart shot from Anderson caused Duncan to use his hands. McClatchie got possession and passing on to Jamieson that player sent in a fast oblique shot, which only missed by inches. Offside was given against the 42nd, and this gave Murray an opportunity, but instead of centring he took a long kick, and the ball went over. Another foul again placed the 42nd at a disadvantage, Coventry having to save from a hot kick by McCaig. From the goal kick Galloway passed to Johnston, who very neatly transferred the ball to Aitken, and he hit the net on the wrong side. The Black Watch again became dangerous. Excellent combination was shown between Anderson, Johnston and Aitken, but the latter spoiled his chance by getting offside. Rogers and Finnigan next performed several useful flying kicks, and McCaig, passing to Rant, Coulthart and his partner went up the right wing, but when in position Smith fouled. The ball passed into the net untouched from the free kick, and after this Johnston executed another pretty run in the centre, but McCaig very finely intercepted his pass and once more the 42nd backs were busy defending from Murray and Cornwell. Johnston again relieved the pressure, and McNaughton was so persistent that Finnigan had to concede a corner. Clark and Murray cleverly extricated the ball and transferred play, but the game was only in the 42nd territory for a few moments, the ball being sent across the field by Scott, and Duncan had a very difficult shot from Aitken to clear as the result. Immediately afterwards the whistle sounded for half time.

The Scots started off at a great pace on resumption, McCaig repeatedly getting the better of McNaughton, Johnston and Anderson, and passing out to the left Cornwell got past McClatchie and Murray obtained possession close to the post. He passed instead of shooting at practically an open goal! Immediately afterwards Clark gave the left wingers the ball, and Cornwell centred accurately, but Wilson dallied with the ball and lost the chance. The Scots were not to be denied, and Rogers, being well up, placed the ball again in front of the Black Watch goal, and although King and Wilson both had golden opportunities they missed the ball altogether. The 42nd then went up the field, a pretty movement by Johnston and Anderson ending in Aitken sending a stinging shot to Duncan, who cleared expeditiously. Again McClatchie gave his front men the ball and Aitken and Anderson worked it up to position, when the latter hit the cross bar. Duncan overreached himself in attempting to clear and slipped, but fortunately for the Scots there was not an opponent handy or nothing could have averted the ball being netted for the second time. The sphere hovered dangerously near the Scots' citadel, and in a melee the Black Watch were awarded a penalty kick which, however, went over the bar. As time drew on the Scots made tremendous efforts to draw level, and Carr missing his kick King might have scored but he was too slow, the advantage gained being only a corner. The place kick was only kept out by conceding another corner, and then for the next five minutes the 42nd goal was in great danger. McCaig and Clark checked all attempts to remove play, but although repeatedly well placed Wilson, Murray and Cornwell shot very feebly. McCaig next gave his right wing a turn and King sent in a terrific shot high up, Coventry tipping the ball over the bar. Cornwell again lost his head when required to shoot. The game at this point began to deteriorate on both sides, although it seemed as if Duncan would be beaten, shots coming in rapid succession from Anderson, Galloway and McNaughton. The last ten minutes of the play was an anxious time for the Black Watch, who were kept particularly busy. The shooting was, however, weak, save that another fine shot from King was only saved by Coventry again tipping it over the bar. Just on time McCaig had his head cut open and retired, and the game was finished with the Scots playing ten men, but nothing further was scored.

Score: Black Watch, 1 goal; Royal Scots, 0.

The game was the best played so far during the tournament, and except during the last ten minutes the teams showed method and combination. In the second half Johnston, the Black Watch centre forward, strained his knee, but although placed at a disadvantage he never lost his head, and at all times his passes were beautifully timed. The forwards were all good but a special word of commendation is due to Anderson. The halves and backs were very safe, and Galloway in centre was a tower of strength. Coventry was not troubled much, although the Scots were continually round his charge, but his saves on both occasions from King were cleverly done. The weakness in the Scots' front rank was their left and centre, and singularly enough the halves continually placed the ball on the left. Coulthart and King travelled well together, and the latter's two shots were certainly among the best kicks at goal on either side. His partner centred well, but Wilson, Murray and Cornwell shot weakly, though it must be said otherwise the latter man did excellent work. McCaig was the pick of the halves, and Clark, who played for McLaughlin, proved himself a capable substitute. The backs were steady and Lieutenant Duncan was safe in goal. He had no chance of stopping the shot which scored, but many of his saves were smartly got away. Although the result of good play the Black Watch were a trifle lucky in scoring before the game had been in progress a minute, and they certainly owe in part their victory to defective shooting on the part of the Scots' front rank. The better team won, for there was undoubtedly more style and finish about the 42nd's movements than their opponents, but the latter infused such energy and played at such a terrific pace during the last 20 minutes that even the Black Watch, fit as they are, found it difficult to last and also to repel the attacks.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
Surats firm.
Good Bhownugger 4 24-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	28 7-8

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

A GERMAN invention intended to revolutionise the trade in imported fresh meat has had its first trial but the result is indecisive. A consignment of beef and mutton from the River Plate has been landed at Liverpool; one-fourth part of the beef has been condemned by the city meat inspector as unfit for food, and the rest of the beef and all the mutton have been sold for considerably less than chilled or frozen meat is worth.

THE HON. MR. C. T. BURKE'S RETIREMENT.

ACCORDING to Government notification, the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, First Class Superintending Engineer, retires from the service from to-day, under the operation of the Civil Service Regulations on completing the fifty-fifth year of his age; but in response to the exigencies of the service, has consented to continue in office as chairman of the Bombay Port Trust for some time longer. Mr. Burke, who is a M. Inst. C.E., and a B. E. of the Queen's University, now the Royal University in Ireland, joined the service in July, 1868; and arriving in the country in October following, was posted to the Khandesh Irrigation Department as an assistant to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation. In August, 1872, he was placed on special duty as assistant to the Executive Engineer, Nira River, Poona, and was soon afterwards transferred to the Sholapur Irrigation Department, in which he was promoted to the responsible office of acting Executive Engineer. In the following year, 1873, we find Mr. Burke again in the Irrigation Department at Poona, where he passed an examination in Marathi. In March, 1876, he was promoted to the fourth grade of Executive Engineer and worked with considerable ability at Poona, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar. He designed and superintended the construction of the Sholapur Water-Works, including the Ashti Tank, which were opened by Sir James Ferguson with much ceremony. He had charge of the public works in one of the worst districts, Sholapur, during the famine of 1877; and was also sent to Bijapur on special duty during the famine of 1897. In October, 1880, Mr. Burke was promoted to the third grade of Executive Engineer; and for a short period in March, 1881, acted as Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar Division, in addition to his own duties. In consideration of the valuable assistance he rendered during the famine of 1877, he was allowed to count one year's additional service towards pension. On his return to this country in December, 1883, from a furlough to Europe for twenty months, the first furlough he enjoyed since joining the service fourteen years previously, Mr. Burke was sent to Nasik as Executive Engineer. He was for nearly two years in charge of the Nira Canal Works, including the Bhatgarh Reservoir, which is larger than the Tansa Reservoir. He acted for a short period in 1885 as Executive Engineer, Poona District, in addition to his own duties. In November, 1886, Mr. Burke attained to the second grade of Executive Engineer; and on different occasions in 1887, acted as Executive Engineer, Poona District, in addition to his own duties in the Irrigation Department.

Mr. Burke had a turning point in his career in February, 1890, when he was transferred to Bombay as Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, being promoted in the same year to the first grade of Executive Engineer, sub "protem." For a short period in the beginning of the following year, 1891, we find him placed on special duty in the Secretariat, Public Works Department, after which he reverted to the appointment of Under-Secretary to Government. He was promoted to the first grade of Executive Engineer in November, 1891; and continued to work with conspicuous ability as Under-Secretary to Government until March, 1894, when he had a second long furlough to Europe. Soon after his return to this country, he was in November, 1895, appointed to act as Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division; but his services were so much valued in the Secretariat, Public Works Department, that he was retained in the department till May, 1896. From that month till November, 1896, Mr. Burke came into prominent notice as acting chairman of the Bombay Port Trust during the absence of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes on leave to Europe. Mr. Burke subsequently went to Bijapur district as Executive Engineer; but in March, 1897, came back to Bombay as Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division. Three months later we find him acting as Superintending Engineer in Sind, where he was in charge of the Jamrao Canal, and subsequently as Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division, Bombay. Mr. Burke's services as Superintending Engineer were highly valued, and he was allowed to count service from May to October, 1896, as well as from March to June, 1897, towards extra pension as Superintending Engineer.

Mr. Burke's services were once more placed at the disposal of the Marine Department with effect from 1st May, 1898, for employment as chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. He was officiating chairman of the Trust for the first six months, and was in November, 1898, confirmed in the appointment, and has continued to hold it ever since. Mr. Burke was nominated an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; and was elected a trustee under the City of Bombay Improvement Act. In June, 1899, Mr. Burke was promoted to the first class of Superintending Engineer; and in August, 1899, officiated temporarily as Chief Engineer.

Mr. Burke has been a very popular member of local society. He is a Justice of the Peace, a Fellow of the Bombay University, and has been for several years a Government nominee on the Municipal Corporation, of which he was elected the President during the current year. He has also been elected Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering during the current year, a high honour which he richly deserved. Mr. Burke has done good work as a member of the committees of several public and charitable institutions. He is the author of several professional works, among which may be mentioned the Pandharpur Water-Works, which was published in the professional papers on Indian Engineering, and separately by the Government of Bombay; and which gives a detailed description and history of the water-supply to the town of Poona. The Sholapur Water-Works, which was published by the Government of Bombay and sent to the Government of India, gives a history and description, showing detailed designs, of the water-works connected with the water-supply of Sholapur. The Ashti Tank, which was published in the minutes of proceedings of the Institutions of Civil Engineers and in the "Indian Engineer," describes a large irrigation work in the district of Sholapur, with two canals, with plans and estimates of the work.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Riddell, 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, will be confirmed as Assistant Adjutant-General in Bombay Command, on 4th October.

Captain Murray, 29th Madras Infantry, is appointed a temporary D. A. A.-G. in the Madras Command vice Captain Brooking, proceeded to China.

The first troops to be rearmed with the 303 rifles next month will be those in Peshawar District, which form part of the Field Army.

The Committee on Horsebreeding and Remount Operations in India will leave Simla for an extended tour on October 20th. Their work will, it is expected, be finished by April.

A telegram from South Africa reports that Captain Birdwood, who was wounded on the knee, is now convalescent. Captain Molyneux, who was shot in the chest, is making very good progress.

Major C. F. Blane, who went out to China with B. Battery, has been permanently posted to command that battery, Major F. H. Ward having been appointed to the Horse Artillery at Home.

All preparations for the annual relief of the Chitral garrison are now completed, and the movement of troops along the line will begin next week. The usual precautions will be taken to guard against the possibility of a tribal attack between Chakdarrah and Dir.

When operations cease in South Africa, Major-Generals Tucker and Hunter, and Brigadier-General Hector MacDonald, will return to India and resume command of districts. General MacDonald may possibly be posted to Peshawar, as Brigadier-General Creagh has just been confirmed in Command of the Sirhind District.

The 23rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, which took a distinguished part in the relief of Lucknow, celebrated that historical event on Tuesday evening when Captain Charlton commanding and the officers of the Battery gave an "At Home." A large gathering was treated to a programme of sports, the musical drive by the Battery arranged by Lieutenant Aherne being a brilliant feature. Major C. N. Simpson who left last morning to take command of the Royal Field Artillery at Jhansi had his dream of a year realized before leaving, in the Maypole performance which four pairs of mounted gunners dressed in Viking's uniform of 100 years ago sustained with excellent effect under Major Simpson's training. General Wodehouse distributed the prizes.

THE HARRIS CRICKET SHIELD.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL *VS.* ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE start of the second day's play in the final of the Harris Shield Competition was delayed yesterday afternoon owing to the heavy rain. The New High School opened their second innings at 3-30. Pitale and Polishwala going in to oppose the bowling of Date and Talpade. Polishwalla was caught in the second over before a run was put on, and his companion left immediately afterwards. The ground was very dead, though the batsmen had the advantage. A capital stand was made by Divecha and Masani, who showed good hitting and defensive powers in compiling their respective scores of 19 and 21, but with the exception of Dandeker, who added 8, the other youngsters failed. Eight wickets were down for 57 runs when stumps were drawn, and with two wickets to fall the New School are only 31 runs on. The game will be resumed to-day. Score:—

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Dandeker c Daruwalla b Date.	2	b Date	8
N Chinoy c Shete b Talpade	2	b Date	2
Warden b Date	0	c Shete, V G b Date	0
Divecha c Jeykar b Talpade	15	b Date	19
Masani c and b Date	3	b Date	21
Polishwalla b Date	4	c Jeykar b Talpade	0
Patel c Date b Talpade	4	c and b Date	0
P Chinoy not out	6	b Date	4
Pitale st Mistri b Date	0	b Talpade	2
Lam b Date	0	} to bat	
Ranji b Date	0		
Extras	6	Extra	1
Total	43	Total	57

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

FIRST INNINGS.

Talpade c Patel b Chinoy	13
Soparker b Chinoy	5
Date c Polishwalla b Chinoy	5
Driver c Masani b Chinoy	4
Contractor c Polishwalla b Chinoy	1
Jayker c Ranji b Chinoy	6
K J Shete b Chinoy	10
S A Shete run out	12
Vijeykar b Warden	2
Daruwalla b Chinoy	1
Mistry not out	1
Extras	9
Total	69

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

MR. MULJI BHAVANIDAS BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, at the Municipal Council Hall, when there were also present: Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. G. Lund James Macdonald, H. Kennedy, K. N. Wadia, S. D Khote, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Ismal Jan Mahomed, and Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. L. W Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia the Secretary, also attended.

PROPOSED DISPENSARY AT DHARAVI.

The Committee considered Mr. Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed's offer, to open a dispensary at Dharavi, at his expense, on a piece of land belonging to him, for the poor residents of that place. He is willing to spend Rs. 10,000 for constructing a building for the dispensary, which he proposes to hand over to the Municipality with the surrounding land on condition that it is maintained by them. The Health Officer is of opinion that the offer is well worth consideration, and that a dispensary is necessary on the site which is unobjectionable. There is no charitable dispensary in the vicinity of the place and poorer classes are left without medical relief in illness. The monthly expenditure for maintaining a dispensary would come to about Rs. 300 per month. The Municipal Commissioner in forwarding the above proposal to the Committee, remarked that the offer was a very generous one and it might be accepted.

It was resolved on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to appoint a sub-committee to consider the offer as well as the question of maintaining charitable dispensaries in different parts of the town from Municipal funds.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned to Thursday next, Wednesday being a Hindu holiday.

THE SITUATION ON THE YANGTSE.

A CORRESPONDENT recently arrived at Shanghai from Hankow, writes to the "China Gazette":—

I have made it my business to closely study affairs along this great river, and I can state authoritatively that native troops continue to be poured into the different river ports despite all protests of official friendship to foreigners. The other day about 200 of the most infernal looking blackguards (Hunanese) arrived at Wuhu while I was there and landed case after case of cartridges and ammunition on the foreshore only a few hundred yards below the Custom house. But no notice seems to be taken of what is going on by any one. It seems sufficient that the Taotai has promised the foreigners 'protection.'

The same thing I saw going on at each and all of the river ports which are under the 'friendly' Viceroys. The respectable merchant class of Chinese have grave apprehensions as to coming difficulty on the river, an opinion which with my many years experience of China I venture to say will prove itself to be only too true before long. The points of attack will probably be Hankow and Chinkiang which troops from the South must pass through on their route north. Another bad sign is that the officials along the river are getting nervous and entreating the foreigners to remain, saying, if they do there will be no trouble, but if they go the people will rise! A curious state of affairs truly, and I confess that I have not the slightest faith in the officials, Nor do I understand why the Viceroys should object to more foreign men-of-war on the river. If the natives get afraid, as they say, it will be a very good thing, as then there would be no uprising, but if they are not afraid, and they are certainly not, then it is only a question of a month or so, when sufficient soldiers and ammunition are located at the different river ports, and when these are joined by other blackguard soldiers from the south, and secret societymen to set the whole river side in a blaze. Let me ask

WHAT WOULD BE THE RESULT?

Probably a massacre of foreigners to begin with and then a general stampede. The warships on the river at present are wholly insufficient to protect and keep order on the Yangtse. To keep it safe would require 15 vessels at least, and say two or three torpedo boats. These vessels to be cruising continually say 50 miles apart, and the torpedo-boats passing the instruction from the senior officer right through the line from Woosung to Hankow, if necessary, thereby making themselves independent of the telegraph lines. I am not easily alarmed, nor is it my wish to scare people but that there is reason for grave apprehensions on this river, there can be no doubt. The best informed Chinese merchants all seem to think that

NEXT MONTH DISTURBANCES WILL OCCUR.

When I was at Wuhu the native officials sent out a street-crier with a gong, warning the natives to be on their guard, and to get their guns and swords ready. Day by day we see the officials getting more scared. The American Consuls have warned all subjects to get down to Shanghai. The British Consuls have requested ladies and children to leave the river ports. This tends to show that they have news which is not re-assuring. Your correspondent at Hankow seems to take an optimistic view of the outlook along the Yangtse and relies upon Chang Chihtung to keep order. We have no doubt of the good intentions of both Chang and Liu, but we doubt their ability to carry them out. In the province of Anhui I have learned from authentic sources that at several places not more than 150 li from Wuhu the people are almost in open rebellion, and the officials hardly able to cope with the mob. The officials are sending around to missionary houses and taking an inventory of all the things inside, from which it is evident they fear an outbreak. All sorts of bad talk is heard on the streets, and as I before said, I expect inside of a month, when some more rowdies arrive from the North, that the Yangtse will be ripe for open rebellion.

THE "Eclipse," cruiser, Captain F. E. E. Brock, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday (1st inst.) from the East Indies, where she had served as flagship of Rear-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet. Soon after her arrival at Spithead she ran her one hour's paying off trial, when, in spite of her foul bottom, she made a speed estimated at 17 knots with nearly 8,000 i.h.p. She afterwards went into harbour to prepare to pay off.

SINCE the murder of King Humbert, says the Paris correspondent of the "Express," attention has been drawn to a book of horoscopes published there in 1885, in which July 29, 1900, was predicted as the date preordained for King Humbert of Italy to die. This was the date of his murder. The person whose forecast in the case of the murdered King proved so terribly accurate drew horoscopes of other Sovereigns with equal exactness. Thus March 5, 1907, is the date assigned for the death of the King of the Belgians, while the Emperor of Austria is to live until February 24, 1911, when he will be an octogenarian.

RESTORE KWANG HSU.

THE WAY TO A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

MR. GEORGE CRICHTON MILN writing in the *Express* says:—The problem of the moment in China undoubtedly is: In whom shall the Powers invest the Imperial authority? It is a question likely to vex the diplomacy of Europe. That terrible old woman, the Dowager-Empress, after lopping off another half-dozen Ministerial heads, and well laden with specie, has thought it wise to decamp. And if she remains in retirement there will be no complaint, I judge either by the politicians of Peking or the various European representatives in that unhappy capital. Equally able and vicious, a woman troubled by no scruples, invincibly determined to "rule or ruin," her domination of China has been marked by a narrow exclusiveness and a constant succession of deeds of outrage and blood. She is well out of the picture; and if her absence prove permanent there will be few indeed to mourn her loss. But in her flight she has taken with her the most valuable security for peace which China at present possesses, I mean the Emperor Kwang Hsu.

THE CHINESE LADY MACBETH.

She stole him from his cradle to make him an Emperor—her Emperor; she has led him by the nose throughout his reign, and now—astutely knowing his value to the perplexed diplomatists—she includes him in the baggage train of her Western peregrinations. One can but admire the craft and power of this Chinese Lady Macbeth. But the Emperor. Ah! what of him? Of course he appears contemptible. But is he? To be led about by a woman; to be a mere puppet on the throne, with not even the drivelling dignity of a Henry VI.; to hold the sceptre without wielding it; to be the mere voice for another's brain! Surely he must be a weakling of weaklings! And yet! Let us think. Many a strong man has been beguiled, misled, overruled by a woman. And such a woman! Kwang Hsu's figure looms through the mist of vague description, of diplomatic lying, and vague insinuation, until one wonders who and what he is. But we now and again catch glimpses which encourage the hope that if he were once relieved from the espionage of this old woman terrible, if he once had a free hand, and, above all, if he were accorded an honest, hearty support in his efforts by the Powers, he might be more successful in establishing a possible if not a strong Government than any other man in China. Who is the man to solve the present enigma? I asked a highly intelligent man who has spent twenty years in China, and who knows the good and the bad of the Chinese well.

"Kwang Hsu!" he instantly replied. "Put him on the throne, and let Europe sustain him in earnest, and you'll have a Government to deal with instead of a mob—as you have now."

POSSIBLE USURPERS.

Already mentioned are Prince Tuan, Prince Ching, and that crafty old fox, Li Hung Chang. Prince Tuan is clearly out of the running by reason of his clear complicity with the Boxer movement. Indeed, he is accused openly in many quarters of being "the head and front" of that offending. He would receive a doubtful welcome from his countrymen, and Europe could not stultify herself by permitting his succession. Prince Ching appears to have been amiably disposed towards the besieged Legations, I say "appears," for the last word on that subject is not yet spoken. But he would not receive a warm support from the politicians of China. He is neither one thing nor the other, but what they call in America a "straddler." Without sufficient force of character to establish a strong Government on his own initiative, he would, I fear, meet with but slender success in an attempt to fuse the antagonising elements in the present scramble for place and power. And as for Li Hung Chang, his name is a "by-word and hissing" in Europe, and his power is largely a thing of the past in China. The fact is, Li Hung Chang, like the late President Hayes, might have it truly said of him, that he is "an adept in the art of living simultaneously on both sides of the river." No. With all his skill in diplomatic fencing, with all his amazing manipulation of facts to suit his own purposes, and with his undoubtedly great personal force, neither China nor Europe would willingly concede the purple to Li. He is a politician without a reputation for courage or probity. He has a past, but no future, and will, no doubt, ere long receive the only worship he is ever likely to get when he is gathered to his ancestors!

Of the three Prince Ching is the only one barely possible and this not probable. Still there must be an Emperor. That's clear. Fancy China a Republic! And the Powers won't divide it up! And they couldn't if they would!

SO VIVE L'EMPEREUR!

Why not? To me the figure of this thoughtful and unfortunate young man, with the semblance of kingship and none of its power, is pathetic. That's not all. Pathos is scarcely a basis for a strong Government. But he is more than pathetic. He holds the potentiality and the promise of a strong, coherent Government for China in his hand, and he offers a possible and ready solution of the present problem.

There are two salient objections offered to the re-establishment of Kwang Hsu. First, he is said to be the mere catspaw of the old lady who kidnapped him as a baby; and, second, he is declared to be an impulsive and iconoclastic reformer. As to the first, it should be a condition precedent to his return that the Dowager-Empress should be left behind, or, at least placed under complete restraint, and entirely stripped of all power.

And as to the second—well, it scarcely comes with grace from European lips. It is true that in 1898 he seems to have broken out with a divine fury for overturning the old and setting up something better. His methods are too abrupt. And yet all Europe for twenty-five years has been clamouring for the abolition of obsolete methods, and for the introduction of Western ideas and customs into China.

I suppose, after all, it is fairer to judge this uncrowned king by his own words than by those of others, and on September 16, 1898, he wrote to the reformer, Kang Yu Wei: "We know that the Empire is in very troublous times. Unless we adopt Western methods it is impossible to save our Empire; unless we remove old-fashioned conservative Ministers and put in their stead young and intelligent men, possessed of a knowledge of Western affairs, it is impossible to carry out the reforms we had intended. I am very anxious and distressed!"

Surely

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATE OF TRADE.

IRON MANUFACTURING.

FOREIGN SHIPBUILDING COMPETITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

To a large extent the manufacturing industries of the country have been temporarily interrupted during the past month by the occurrence of the summer holidays. In commercial establishments also the customary relaxation at this season of the year has rather retarded the flow of business. But, behind these causes of slackness, other—and more substantial—influences have been at work tending to encourage it. The war in China has almost completely stopped the demand for, and the export of goods to, that part of the world. Following upon this disturbance the usual consequences of any great dislocation of our foreign trade have ensued—producers trying to find other outlets for their goods, increased competition, and a dispostion on the part of buyers to hold off. Then, too, the state of the markets for textile raw materials has been very unsettled. Raw cotton for prompt or early delivery is regarded as too dear, owing to the disappointingly small American crop of last year, and buyers both of cotton and cotton yarns and goods are holding off in anticipation of lower prices as soon as the new crop begins to come to market in quantity. In the markets for woollen and worsted goods there is also a good deal of disturbance and uncertainty as to the future course of prices. At Roubaix, the centre of the French woollen and worsted manufacture, an important crisis, resulting largely from speculations in raw wool, has occurred. Several important failures have occurred, and it is understood that English firms have placed every important orders there for manufactured goods at prices much below those current for similar qualities in this country. In the markets for iron and steel the business, though of fair amount altogether, has been kept in check by high prices. The scarcity and dearness of coal, coke, and iron ore tend to restrict business in all, or nearly all, departments, and there is a distinct falling-off demand in several of the engineering industries, mainly attributable to this cause. The orders received by shipbuilders, who are great consumers of iron and steel, have been fairly abundant during the past month, but toward the close the demand has fallen off, and for the present shipowners seem indisposed to enter into further contracts at the full prices now required.

There is a mixed body of opinion in the country as to the prospects of the iron trade in the near future. Prices keep up pretty well, but that may easily be because they cannot fall without involving more or high less considerable losses. In other words, with the high prices now prevailing for raw materials there is very little margin for a fall. In some cases, there has been a decline, especially in the finished branches of the trade. This movement, however, is likely to be more or less arrested by the organisation of an association of manufacturers, just called into existence in the Midlands, but supported by many iron and steel makers from other districts, for the purpose of maintaining as far as possible uniformity in prices. Pig iron makers have no such organisation, and yet the values of pig iron are generally well kept up. Indeed, the average of the last three months has been materially higher than that of any previous three months since the boom began. The "dark horse" in the outlook is the situation in the United States. There is a considerable support being given in that country to the proposal to reduce the output rather than allow prices to fall to a very serious extent. Already in some of the more important districts, a number of blast furnaces and steel-manufacturing plants have been either stopped entirely or put on short time. It is felt that there is not demand at home for a production exceeding fifteen million tons of pig iron a year—the make of the United States for the first half of the curtent year was actually in excess of that rate—and it is also felt that to strive for foreign trade means cutting prices with uncertain results, to an extent that is more or less deprecated by those who look to the home market as the main anchorage of the trade. Hence the problem for American manufacturers really amounts to this: shall we go in for a maximum possible output and foreign markets with cut prices, or shall we adjust our supplies as far as possible to home demands and seek to keep up prices, leaving foreign trade as a minor consideration? Last year the American exports of iron and steel and machinery aggregated close on 100 million dollars. This year it is likely to be under that figure, but it could, no doubt, have been much more if the makers had allowed themselves to be influenced by the cry for foreign markets. Much of this total has nothing to do with iron and steel, as such, about 20 million dollars' worth being machinery, and about nine million dollars' worth being hardware, in the form of American "notions." This year the exports under these two heads are certain to be at least as large as those of 1899, and so probably, will the exports of locomotives, metal-working machinery, sewing machines, pipes and fittings, and electrical machinery, which unitedly made up a further value of over 25 million dollars. Put in another way considerably more than one-half of the American exports in 1899 into which iron and steel entered took the form of machinery, hardware, and electrical apparatus, but these exports had not necessarily anything at all to do with the competitive conditions affecting the manufacture of iron and steel, as such.

It is a notable fact connected with the export trade for the current year that despite the reduction of prices almost all round in the United States, and the maintenance of prices, with few exceptions in Great Britain, the exports from the other side of the Atlantic have not so far been on as large a scale as those of last year, and that the exports of iron and steel from this country have been on a scale almost unprecedentedly large. Only two or three times in the history of the British iron trade have the exports for the year exceeded four million tons. For the first half of the current year they amounted to 1,992,973 tons, which is getting very close to four million tons a year.

From a special memorandum sent to the Foreign Office by Mr. Gastrell, that Commercial Attache at Berlin, in 1889, it appears the total German imports from Cape Colony, &c., were £681,050, by 1896 they had increased to £1,056,350; in 1898 they fell to £989,800. In the same period, the exports thither from Germany were £375 950, £782,250, and £735,800 respectively. The principal items of the export trade were:—Glycerine, £95,000; explosives, £45,000: rough ironware, £45,000; cottons, £45,000; bottled beer, £35,000; pianos, £30,000; iron wire, coppered, &c., £20,000; musical instruments, £20,000. Germany's intention is, however, to get a bigger share of the trade of the South African market, and to this end a Bill was passed in the Reichstag empowering the Imperial Chancellor to establish fortnightly mail steamer communication, and to pay a subsidy up to £67,200 yearly for that purpose. In the explanatory statement annexed to the Bill, the special reasons which plead for direct communication with the Cape, apart from the advantage of generally extending German mail steamer service, are set out as follows:—(1) The economic importance of the Cape Colony for the development of German commerce. (2) The opening up of harbours for communication with the important territory of the Transvaal Republic in addition to Delagoa Bay. (3.) The possibility of taking advantage, at comparatively small cost, of the economic advantages obtainable by a proper system of communication with Cape Colony be means of the East African Company and of circular voyages right round Africa. Thus a subsidised German line will in future serve all round the African coast instead of only to Durban as heretofore. This means much to German trade.

It is the generally accepted conclusion that Great Britain's chief competitors in shipbuilding are to be Germany and the United States. What the former can do has been shown by the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the "Deutschland"; the capabilities of the American yards have yet to be provided. Much is expected from them by reason of their cheaper material and the more abundant use of labour-saving machinery. But recent advices from both countries are certainly of a nature to reassure the most pessimistic of Britishers. With German builders orders are very scarce; the Vulcan Company of Stettin have only two vessels on the stocks and other yards are said to be no better off. The chief customers of the German shipbuilders have for some time past been the North-German Lloyd (for whose account the Vulcan ships are being constructed) and the Hamburg-American Line. The fleets of both these companies are up to date, so that no more orders are expected from them. The extension of the German East African Line to the Cape trade will to a great extent be provided for by Clyde builders. There are no foreign orders forthcoming, and the home demand of smaller companies is very small. In these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that German shipbuilders are despondent. America's chief output is for the great lakes, apart from which it is unlikely that there will be any increase in the present production until some sort of a Shipping Bill is passed. Cramp's are busy, and were busy all during their last fiscal year; but they were only able to pay a 5 per cent. dividend. The combine which controls the chief yards on the lakes were only able to pay 7 per cent. These returns are scarcely big enough to attract much new capital into the industry. And even if it were introduced, the fact that American shipbuilders with all their advantages, are unable to produce tonnage except at a price 10 per cent. higher than British costs would prevent them competing with us in the markets of the word. Meanwhile the Clyde's output for the past eight months exceeds that of any similar period since 1890.

Activity in the West Australian section of the Stock Exchange is mainly confined to a few special securities, and there is at present no evidence of that boom which has been predicted for so long a time past. For a month the alteration in values in the aggregate has been comparatively trifling. According to the "Australian Trading World" the value of the thirty-five mines dealt with in its usual table fell about half a million sterling—from £27,316,436 on July 24 to £26,840,779 on August 27. It is interesting to note that high-water mark was this year touched in February, when these same securities were valued at £32,861,063, while the lowest prices recorded were in May, when they were only valued at £24,833,374. The individual movements for the month have been comparatively trifling. Seven companies' shares have advanced, the most notable being that in Great Fingall Consols, which rose from £390,625 to £625,000, while the greatest decline has been that of £103,125 in Golden Link.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CURZON AND HIS DETRACTORS.

FROM the moment Lord Curzon set foot on the soil of India, says the "Indian Spectator" he has refused to deliver over his soul and conscience to the keeping of any of his subordinates. He has insisted on seeing things for himself, of judging of things for himself, and of acting on his own convictions. Our contemporary proceeds:—In the August number of the "Contemporary Review appeared an article headed "A Progressive Viceroy," and signed "Civilis." A contemporary, whom he has ere now taken into his confidence in literary matters more than identifies the name of the writer with that of a well-known member of the Indian Civil Service. The authorship, however, is of no importance, though there is much not only in the manner but in the matter of the articles to corroborate our contemporary's suggestion. The art of damning with faint praise has been carried to perfection by the writer, whoever he be, of the paper on "A Progressive Viceroy." It is clear that he cannot altogether divest himself of a sneaking admiration for the capacity and the character of Lord Curzon. It is equallally clear that he would rather not have a man of capacity as Viceroy, and, as for character, he would prefer for Governor-General of India one to whose composition, to use Mr. Gladstone's forcible, if homely, imagery, water would add strength. The Viceroy of India, who would be acceptable to the class to which "Civilis" belongs, must see with the eyes, hear with the ears, and think with the brains of the officials. He must have no opinions of his own.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Regarding the appointment of Lord Ampthill as Governor of Madras, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: The news that Lord Ampthill has been appointed to succeed Sir Arthur Havelock, as Governor of Madras, has caused coniderable dissatisfaction not only in the Madras Presidency, but throughout the whole country. His want of experience in administrative work is looked upon, not altogether unjustly, as a serious drawback. This, together with the fact that Lord Ampthill, was once Mr. Chamberlain's Private Secretary, has served to emphasise the belief that has taken hold of the Indian mind for a long time, viz. that the Government at home care more for the personal welfare of their proteges than for the good of the subject races of India. But we must be careful lest we be unjust to the new Governor. That Lord Ampthill has had no opportunity given him till now to distinguish himself in administrative work ought to be no disqualification to shut him out from a position in which he may succeed eminently well, both from an official and unofficial point of view.

VINDICATION OF A WIFE'S HONOUR.

Referring to the decision of the Full Bench in a Bombay High Court case, of which a report appeared in our columns a few days ago, the "Indian Spectator" says: Some surprise seems to have been felt that Mr Justice Ranade should have dissented from the view taken by the majority of the Judges who constituted the Full Bench which recently sat to decide whether or not a husband was an aggrieved person competent to lodge a complaint, under Section 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against one who had imputed unchastity to his wife. The learned Chief Justice held that a priori an imputation against his wife was a legal grievance to a husband, and in this view, which would no doubt commend itself to the general public as the right one, the majority of the Judges concurred. Mr Justice Ranade, however, seems to have held the directly contrary opinion. He seemed to think that *a priori* the husband could not be said to have a legal grievance against a person who makes imputations against his wife though there might be special circumstances in which he might have one. What these special circumstances may be, cannot be gathered from the reports in the papers Perhaps, Mr. Ranade argued in this wise. Would a similar imputation against a husband be a legal grievance to the wife? On the analogy of the majority ruling, it ought to be, but we are not sure that public opinion or their Lordships themselves would countenance the analogy. If a wife cannot make a complaint against a person who defames her husband, how can a husband make a complaint of imputation against the wife, unless it be conceded that the wife belongs to the husband more than the husband does to the wife?

THE VICEROY'S PROPOSED TOUR.

About the Viceroy's proposed tour the "Gujerati" has two points which it desires to bring to his lordship's notice. Our contemporary observes: From the programme of the tour of the Viceroy which has been published it would seem that his Excellency has undertaken a more extensive tour than that undertaken by any of his predecessors. This is quite in keeping with the whole-hearted zeal and vigour with which he has identified himself with his viceregal duties. There are, however, two points with reference to his projected tour, which we desire to bring to his lordship's notice. We hope that he will not follow Lord Elgin's example by allowing addresses which will be presented to him to be edited and tinkered by officials. No public or private body would ever think of presenting an address of welcome which is not couched in loyal and respectful terms. But as regards their contents officials ought not to be allowed to dictate what they shall or shall not contain. Even under the much-maligned Moghul and Mahratta rulers aggrieved persons were given special facilities for laying their grievances at the foot of the throne, and there are instances in which Indian princes and kings have in this way moderated the evils and hardships of a despotic and centralised government. The other point which we thing it our duty to notice is the expenditure that is likely to be incurred in connection with his receptions and entertainments, and the Durbars that will be held.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it prodnces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, slays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, Mr. J. A. Grant, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following directors' report was taken as read:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1900. On account of the almost complete failure of the cotton crop in the Berars, Khandeish and Dhollera districts, a very meagre pressing was done at the Company's factories during the past season, the total number of bales pressed being only 4,444 against 73,587 in the previous season. Two of the Company's factories remained closed all the season, and three others only opened for a few weeks, whereby some economy in establishment charges, etc., was effected. The directors regret to report that owing to the unfavourable causes stated above the profits and loss account for the year shews a debit balance of Rs. 17,196-8-5. They are, however, hopeful that the result of the coming season will be of a different nature, as reports from the cotton-growing districts speak in encouraging terms of the growing crop. Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The above report and the audited accounts made up to 30th June last were adopted, Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the Company for the current year. Messrs. Pallonji Framji Mehta and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were re-appointed auditors, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LD.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. J. A. Grant, presiding. The following directors' report was placed before the meeting:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1900. On account of the almost complete failure of the cotton crop in the Khandeish, Dhollera and Broach districts, a very meagre pressing was done at the Company's factories during the past season, the total number of bales pressed being only 8,418 against 97,860 in the previous season. Three of the Company's factories remained closed all the season and three others only opened for a few weeks only, whereby some economy in establishment charges, etc., was effected. The directors regret to report that owing to the unfavourable causes stated above the profit and loss account for the year shows a debit balance of Rs. 33,633-4-0. They are, however, hopeful that the result of the coming season will be of a different nature, as reports from the cotton-growing districts speak in encouraging term of the growing crop. Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-electon.

The report was adopted. One of the directors Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy, who retired by rotation, was re-elected. The same auditors were re-appointed, and the meeting dispersed after according customary compliment to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

246 99—Captain and V—Sitaram Shanker vs Ganpat Bhikoo and others—Smetham B and N and Chitnis M and M. Part heard.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370 170—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Long Causes.

224 851 5 00—K D Shroff—Keshrinath Anandrao Desai vs Powlabai and another—Khunderao and S.

812 99—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassam vs Bai Mamabai alias Mariambai—F and D.

709 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdur Rehman Haji Goolam hoosein, &c vs Esmail Haji Abdulla, &c—F P Pavri

382 00—Mansukial D and J—Nagindas Parbhudas vs Manock lal Jammadas and others—Madhowjee V and M J and M.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

459 96—Sorabjee and J—Dewjee Ramjee vs Luxmon Ramjee—Khunderao and S.

877 70—Raughton and B—Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee and others vs Mithibai and others—Ardesir H and D, Craigie L and O, J and S, and Crawford and Co.

399 98—Sorabjee and J—Bai Krishnabai vs Bai Gungabai—Diksnit and D.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

620 98—Pestonjee R and K—Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhandas Jesiram—Tyabjee D and Co.

429 95—Payne G S and Co—Nusserwanji Nowroji vs Vazirbibi widow—Khunderao and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

434 00—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co. Part heard.

666 98—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—(Long Cause.)

422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.

472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

468 00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David Sassoon and others vs The Bushire Trading Co Ld and others—Edgelow G and W

Long Causes.

260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.

397 00—Framjee and D—Alladinbai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R B Mehta.

2 00—R B Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaye vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R.

Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Company Ld—Payne G S and M—The New Mofussil Company Ld—Petitioner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Dismissal.

220 00—Madhowjee V—Gopal Pania vs Kuverjee Sewjee and others—N M Cama and Ardesir H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

587 00—Shamrao and M—Pandurinath Madanjee vs Chotalal Chunilal—Edgelow G and W, part heard.

Long Causes.

113 00—Bicknell M and M—Charles Heiniger vs Constant Droz and another—Smetham B and N

126 00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Framroze Hormusji Pestonji vs S M Sapookar—B M and M.

87 00—Bhaishunker and K—Motilal Shivlal vs Bora Babunji Noorbhai—Payne G S and M

256 96—82 00—Parbhodayal Ramanund vs Toolsiram Agdiram and others—Tyabjee D and Co

297 00—Unwalla and F—Piroshah Pochonjee Master vs Dada Meya Davud Jaffer—Payne G S and M

362 00—Thakurdas D C and H—Hunsraj Purmanund vs Sassoon J David and others—Ardeshir D H and Co

251 95—91 00—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Pursbotumdas vs Tilukchund Manockchund and another—Tyabji D and Co

511 00—In person—Adam Kaderdina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and others—Takurdas and Co

522 00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and others vs Vasuntrao Nana Moroba and others—Captain and V for postponement

526 00—N M Cama—Ardeshir Nowrojee Toothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Satar &c—Tyabjee D and Co

501 00—Captain and V for pauper—Cassum Careem vs Molvi Abdul Kadur Bakzer—In person.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS' LATEST PROGRAMME.

THE Duke of Orleans has addressed to M. Charles Maurras, of the "Soleil," the following letter concerning his policy:—"Marienbad.—My dear Maurras,—It is with great interest that I have followed your inquiry upon the Monarchy, and have read the declarations made to you by M. Buffet and M. Lur-Saluces. All my friends may differ upon matters of opinion or their forecasts of reforms. That is their right. But the fact which will henceforth stand forth is the profound unity of the Royalist conception. It is in favour of reforms. To reform in order to preserve—that is my programme in its entirety. I will not express my opinion regarding detail. A Prince who had the pretension of settling matters in advance would be worth very little, but a Prince who did not declare his views concerning principles would be worth nothing. I have already explained myself upon several questions essential to the interests of the country. I have defended the Army—the honour and safeguard of the country. I have denounced the Jewish Cosmopolitanism and Freemasonry—the ruin and dishonour of the country. There are other questions upon which Frenchmen have a right to ask me for a clear and categorical expression of opinion. Among these is the matter which you have most at heart, namely, decentralisation. In my view decentralisation is economy and liberty. It is the best counter-weight, as it is the most solid defence, of authority. Therefore upon it depends the future, the salvation of France. No feeble authority would be able to decentralise. Supported by the National Army, and constituting a central power energectic and strong, because it would be traditional, I alone am in a position to bring back spontaneous life in the towns and villages and to rescue France from the administrative decay which is killing it. Decentralisation in part depends on the Royal power and on the sentiment which animates it; but it is also a problem of political organisation as well as a geographical problem. I will give it my first thought. The question shall be at once considered, with the firm will not only to accomplish the task, but to bring it to a rapid conclusion. I wish this to be known.—Believe me my dear Maurras, yours affectionately, Philippe."]

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE entry for the Irish Championship must be considered very satisfactory in every way, being strong numerically, and from the point of class well up to the average of recent years. There are one or two names missing from the list which one would have liked to have seen included, notably that of Mr. W. B. Taylor, who has had so much to say in the destinies of past cross Channel championships; whilst another who has frequently patronised the meeting in the past, Mr. Stuart Anderson, is also amongst the missing. But old friends appear in Messrs Angus M'Donald, J. M. Williamson, M. M. Duncan, Josiah Livingstone, W. M'Farlane, C. B M'Farlane, and S. H. Fry. Irish golf is not so fully represented as one would like to have seen, and even the present holder of the close championship is not amongst the entries, while the brothers Webb are further absentees. Of the clubs outside the Emerald Isle the Royal Liverpool is best represented with seven. In fact Hoylake has in reality eight representatives, but Mr. O. T. Falk has preferred to enter from Oxford University. I do not know whether the entry of 61 is a record for the championship, but if not it must surely be very nearly such, and is certainly well ahead of the number of nominations received in more recent years.

The draw may farely be said to very even, but to the top sixteen must be accorded the honour of occupying what may be termed the hottest corner, seeing that it includes the names of Messrs. H. E. Reade, H. Holden J. M. Williamson C B, M'Farlane, W. M'Farlane, S. H. Fry, and H. H. Harley, and the survivor of this group will take some finding. I should be loth to attempt the task myself. Mr. Hilton is in the second sixteen, and his most dangerous opponents appear to be Messrs. M. M. Duncan and W. Ballingall. In the third sixteen we find Messrs. A. C. Blain, F. Ballingall and W. Dod, whilst the last set includes Messrs. J. B. Ballingall, J. M. Duncan. Angus M Donald and Josiah Livingstone.

The exhibition which had been arranged between Mr. Hilton and Geo. Coburn, the professional to the Portmarnock Club, on the green of the latter organisation, was unfortunately spoiled to a certain extent by the disagreeable weather which prevailed, for by the time the first half of the initial round had been completed, heavy rain set in, and continued at intervals during the remainder of the play. Those who did brave the elements—and there were a goodly number of them—had the satisfaction of witnessing a most exciting match, which was not decided until the very last green, where Coburn ran down a putt of some five or six yards, and pulled off a match which at one time he appeared to have in safe keeping. In the initial part of the first round Coburn played brilliantly. In all departments of the game—driving, iron play and putting—he was equally faultless with the result that at the seventh hole he had secured the useful lead of three holes. Then came his opponent's turn, as a good put of some five yards gave Mr. Hilton the eight, and he also secured the ninth by superior work on the greens, but Coburn was not to be denied as he ran away with the next four holes by faultless play, a brilliant effort being the feat of holing the long eleventh in three. Mr. Hilton stemmed the tide of adversity by taking the fourteenth but again Coburn stood five up at the fifteenth, through his opponent's weakness on the green. After a half at the sixteenth Coburn for once in a way failed on the green and in consequence lost the hole. Both were in terrible trouble to the eighteenth hole from the tee and though the green but after a good deal of agriculture in the bracken Mr. Hilton easily secured the hole in six thus reducing the adverse lead to three.

In the afternoon Mr. Hilton missed opportunities at both the first and second holes, and as mistakes on the green at both the succeeding holes cost him the hole, he once more found himself with an adverse balance of five. From this point, however, he had all the best of the game. The fifth and sixth fell to him, and although he lost the ninth—after two halves at the preceding holes leaving him four down at the turn—he quickly placed himself in a more favourable position by taking the tenth and eleventh. Three halves followed, but he continued his onward march by securing the fifteenth and sixteenth, Coburn being in difficulties at both holes. The match in consequence was all square for the first time from the third hole in the first round. To the short seventeenth both had excellent tee shots, Coburn being some six or seven yards short, whilst Mr. Hilton was two or three yards inside of him. Coburn made a good bid for a two, just running past the hole, whilst his opponent had the hardest of luck in just stopping on the very lip of the hole. The difficult eighteenth was well played, but both in strong contrast to the exhibition in the morning, Coburn, however, having slightly the better of the approach, and after Mr. Hilton had failed, the former ran down his putt in brilliant style. The ball, however, hesitated on the brink before it decided to drop in.

The victory was a distinct feather in the cap of the young professional, even though he undoubtedly held an advantage in the matter of local knowledge, which is of good service on the Portmarnock course. Although the greens are of excellent quality, they undoubtedly require knowing on account of the many undulations, and it was on the greens that Coburn held an advantage over his opponent. His judgment of strength was infinitely superior to that exhibited by the amateur. In driving there was little in it, as although Coburn drove the longer ball, he was barely as steady as his opponent in this department of the game. Mr. Hilton played his iron clubs very steadily, and in this respect had an advantage over his opponent, who once or twice failed to find the face of the club with the ball, with rather disastrous results.

Considering, however, that Coburn has only taken seriously to golf within the past few years—I believe it is a fact that several members of the club used to concede him half a stroke a hole when he originally came to Portmarnock—it is wonderful how steadily he plays. His driving may be considered his forte, and very few of his professional opponents can claim any advantage over him in this respect, whilst his putting is distinctly good, a great factor in its favour being that he is not afraid to give the hole a chance. If he has a weakness it is in his brassey and half iron play, and if he can only steady down his form in these two departments of the game he should be able to hold his own with the best of the professionals.

The Portmarnock course was in excellent condition. In fact, in my opinion it was better than it was on the occasion of the championship last year, when everyone had a good word for it. The lies are certainly somewhat heavier than they were last season, but this is a great advantage on the weaker portions of the course, whilst the putting greens are more holding and consequently not so tricky as they were.

Vardon has been treating his more recent opponents with scant courtesy, one or two best ball combinations having succumbed very readily to his prowess. It is pleasant to hear on good authority that the relations between Vardon and the champion are not quite so strained as the orginal intimation would have led us to believe.

I hear that the reason that the Irish Union decided this year not to include a professional event in their programme is owing to the fact that the professional play is apt to overshadow and detract from the interest in the amateur event—it undoubtedly did at Portmarnock last year—the championship is supposed to be the "piece de resistance" of the meeting.

Under the auspices of the Sussex Golf Union there will be held at Lewes, early in October, a golfing tournament for professionals of the county, with various prizes offered for competition. This should give rise to interesting matches, for Sussex has many strong players, as, for instance, Rowe of Ashdown Forest, White of Seaford, and Gray of Little hanton. The latter made his first appearances in first-class golf at St. Andrews this year, but ignorance of the course handicapped him, and he made rather a poor show; he is a promising player, who drives a long ball and is deadly on the putting green. Douglas Rolland, who is now at Bexhill-on-Sea, is prevented, unfortunately, from playing much golf on account of rheumatism; but he is an excellent instructor alike for beginners and more experienced golfers.

Liverpool, Sept. 5. H. H. HILTON.

OIL AS A SUESTITUTE FOR COAL.

IN different parts of the world where oil is cheap and coal is dear, and more especially in Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia, the application of oil as a fuel for merchant vessels and for locomotives is attracting increased attention. Quite a number of railway companies are now running oil-fired locomotives (says the "Iron and Coal Trades Review"), and one steamship company at least has adopted the same fuel for firing under the boilers of most of its steamers. At the Laurabutte Colliery, in the Kattowitz coal district of Germany, a locomotive burning benzine for fuel has been running in the third level of the mine for more than a year, and the results are said to have been most satisfactory. The weight of this locomotive is, according to some recently issued consular reports, 4,600lbs; its length, 9 feet 2 inches; its width, 2 feet 11 inches; its height from the rails, 1 foot 4 inches; its gauge, 1 foot 8 inches; and its power, 6 horse. The work actually performed by the oil-fired colliery locomotive is the hauling in one trip of from 13 to 14 loaded buckets weighing about 1,375 lbs., or approximately 120 metric tons per shift. The consumption of benzine for the performance of this work is about 22lbs., and the daily expenses, including interest on investment and sinking fund, wages of the engine-driver, liquid fuel (benzine), and lubricants, are stated to amount to 7s. 6d. The result of the use of the oil-fired locomotive in the colliery in question has been to reduce the cost of hauling 2,200lbs, from about 1 1-2d, which it formerly cost with horses, to about 3-4d.

AFTER THOUGHTS OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

ON THE BRITISH OFFICER.

THERE is no form of science which a soldier may not at some time or other find bearing on business of life and death. Never waste an instant's time therefore: the sin of idleness is a thousandfold greater in you than in other youths; for the fates of these who will one day be under your command hang upon your knowledge; lost moments now will be lost lives then, and every instant which you carelessly take for play you buy with blood.—"The Crown of Wild Olive."

Inasmuch as Lord Roberts and Lieutenant Much Importance both come under the category of British Officer it will be obvious that it is difficult to characterise the type in general terms. Perhaps it will be best, then, to dwell at the outset upon those qualities which most officers of our Army possess in common.

That man is a slander who attempts any impeachment of the bravery of the British officer. Many of our cherished ideals about our Army have been rudely shattered by this war; the thoughtful among us are surely living in an atmosphere such as Mr. Kipling must have breathed when he wrote his "Recessional." It is not unpatriotic, I hope, to say that a rough hand has been laid upon our national pride, that we have been stripped of many specious garments, and that, denuded of those comfortable wrappings, we stand naked and shivering amid the cold, searching winds of truth. Often of late, while pondering over my war experiences, I have found myself wondering whether the Army I have been with was that British Army which passes across the pages of our national history with such glory and renown. So many things have gone by the board; so many rude awakenings have crowded fast upon each other. But the one sheet anchor in all my musings has been this—in unflinching bravery, at least, the British officer has proved his descent from the men whose deeds have given us the ideal which has been so roughly assailed.

"It was while displaying almost reckless bravery," as Lord Methuen said, that the Marquis of Winchester met his death during the battle of Magersfontein, and that heroic officer may be taken as the type of all who have shared in this memorable war. During all the engagements I witnessed I never saw any falling away from that high ideal of courage which is the heritage of the British officer. He is still the true leader of his men, his watchword "Follow me!" rather than "Go on!" Where there is danger, he is in the midst of it. Whether leading a troop of cavalry, or heading a company of infantry, or serving a battery section, the British officer still knows no fear. Numberless stories have been told me of the death-hour of officers whom I have known personally, and in each case the complaint has been, "He would not take cover; he thought he could best encourage his men by standing up." A glorious complaint, that, illumined with such welcome brightness so much that is dark in the history of this campaign!

What I have seen of the British officer on the battle field has only been what I should have expected from him from what I have seen of him in the quieter hours of camp life. That long halt by the Modder River afforded me the privilege of becoming closely acquainted with scores of officers, and in more than one mess I was a frequent guest. As I try to frame in remembrance the one dominant impression left with me as the result of this intimate intercourse, I find myself thinking, "They were true gentlemen, English gentlemen." After all, can anything more praiseworthy than that be said? Frankness and courtesy, open-handed hospitality and an apology for its shortcomings—these were always in evidence; an alacrity to see the bright side of the most adverse surroundings, unmurmuring acceptance of every hardship, and grumbling only fostered by being denied a share in all the danger going. Nor were these qualities ever lacking.

In attachment to and care of his men the British officer is, in the main, above criticism. I will not say that I did not encounter instances which might appear to indicate the contrary, but these were so few and unusual as to give emphasis rather than contradiction to the general rule. It would be absurd to regard as a type of the British officer some isolated callow lieutenant caught in the act of asserting his brand-new authority in austere tones. That young gentleman was in evidence now and then, but in taking a general view of his class it is best to pass him over with a reflection of the pitying smile which might often be seen flickering over the faces of the men under his command. If I were seeking for a true type of the British officer regarded in relationship to his men, I could not do better than recall a scene I witnessed at Orange River railway station. The Coldstream Guards were being entrained amid the blazing heat of an African midsummer day. The train which was to bear them to the front consisted merely of cattle trucks and a tedious journey amid such uncomfortable surroundings was before them. Yet all the men were as cheerful and contented as though they were a band of school children starting on their yearly picnic. It was not difficult to divine the secret of this content. The commander of the battalion, Colonel Codrington, was superintending every detail of the entraining with as much attention to each soldier as though he were a father despatching a few sons back to school. Now I saw him pause to adjust one man's knapsack more comfortably on his shoulders; anon he would hold the rifle of another as he climbed into the train. At one moment he was making sure that every water-bottle was charged for the journey, at the next he was examining the trucks one by one to see if he could arrange anything for the greater comfort of their occupants. In all these labours Colonel Codrington had the zealous aid of his majors and captains and lieutenants, and the care of those officers for their men will ever come back in memory to me as symbolical of what the British officer is to the British soldier.

As for the question of the social status of the class from which officers are to be drawn, I gather that no matter how sturdy a democrat Tommy Atkins may be, he is not anxious to be officered by those of his own class or of the class only just above him. It is needless to argue about this matter in the abstract, and to foam with indignation because Tommy Atkins is so unreasoning; the situation has to be faced as we find it, and no one who has been with the Army can doubt what the result would be if Tommy Atkins were polled as to the class from which he would like his officers to be drawn. The hold which the aristocracy has on the heart of England is deep-seated in the fact that they are still always in front of her battles. Such was the witness of Ruskin many years ago, and this war has proved the witness to be yet true.

Leave us still, then, I would plead, our old nobility as the prime resulting ground for the officer of our Army, but strain every nerve and use every effort to get those officers to take their profession seriously. At present, I fear, the British officer in the main regards his profession as little more than a picturesque adjunct of social life. Let the voice of Ruskin speak to us again, and with all the more power, because now it is a voice from the grave: "You take it (your profession as a soldier) upon you, first, while you are sentimental schoolboys; you go into your military convent, or barracks, just as a girl goes into her convent while she is a sentimental schoolgirl; neither of you then know what you are about, though both the good soldiers and good nuns make the best of it afterwards. You don't understand, perhaps, why I call you 'sentimental' school boys when you go into the Army? Because, on the whole, it is the love of adventure, of excitement of fine dress, and of the pride of fame, all which are sentimental motives, which chiefly make a boy like going into the Guards better than into the counting-house."

No one can find fault with the material of which the British officer is made, but that material needs perhaps to be infused with character, and certainly with industry. These elements added and then there will be no finer leader of soldiers in the wide world than the British officer. These are the qualities which have made Lord Roberts great, and won for him the unique place he holds in the nation's heart. To cite again the great teacher already quoted: "Whatever is rotten and evil in him (the soldier) will weaken his hand more in holding a sword-hilt than in balancing a billiard cue; and, on the whole, the habit of living lightly hearted, in daily presence of death, always has had, and must have, power both in the making and testing of honest men." To the fostering of noble character let the officer add the habit of unwearied industry; "every instant which he carelessly takes for play he buys with blood!"—H. C. SHELLEY, in the *Westminster*.

THE GOKULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund account:—

RECEIPTS.

I	Subscriptions:—	
	The Principal and the teachers	57 10
	The Matriculation Class	46 12
	The VII Junior Class	32 8
	The VIth Standard Classes	26 14
	The Vth Standard Classes	20 14
	The IVth Standard Classes	19 12
II	The Pie Fund	27 0
	Total	231 6

DISBURSEMENTS.

I	First instalment sent in May 1900, to the Bank of Bombay	100 0
II	Second instalment sent on the 26th Sept. 1900, to the Bank of Bombay	111 6
III	Amount sent to the Queen's Birthday Fund to the "Times of India" Office	20 0
	Total	231 6

THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S EXPEDITION.

A DISPATCH from Christiania states that of the 123 dogs taken out by the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition, only 14

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is understood that Mr. Sidney Lee has been invited by a well-known publishing house to edit a great edition of Shakespeare. Those who are best qualified to judge his life of Shakespeare will be the most anxious to see him undertake this fresh task.

Here is a little personal item. The next number of the Anglo-Saxon Review will be edited by Lady Randolph Churchill (Mrs. George Cornwallis West). One might put it, therefore, that the distinguished lady will be Mrs. George Cornwallis West in the ordinary world, and Lady Randolph Churchill in the Anglo-Saxon world. A bright number of the quarterly is promised.

A new book by Robert Louis Stevenson ! Certainly it will be new to the general reader, for its matter has only appeared in the "Edinburgh Edition." The volume which Messrs. Chatto announce at six shillings, will consist of the South Sea sketches that Stevenson wrote when he voyaged in the yacht Casco and the schoonor Equator. That was about the year 1888, when he was a delighted wanderer in the southern ocean, but not yet the resident he became.

The book will be called In the South Seas, and the sub-title defines it as an account of persons and observations in the Marquesas, Paumotus and Gilbert Islands. Admirers of Stevenson who have his Across the Plains will put the coming volume beside it as being its natural companion. They may care to know further that four of Stevenson's books are at present being reprinted for issue in the Constable style. They are An Inland Voyage, Prince Otto, Travels with a Donkey, and Silverado Squatters. Of these Prince Otto has hitherto lacked a frontispiece, a want Mr. Anning Bell is now supplying.

There appeared yesterday the second edition of Mr. Swinburne's poetic drama, Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards. The point about it is a dedicatory poem which was not in the first edition. Who would try to express in a sentence the message of a Swinburne poem ? Here is the first verse :—

Time, lord of things and men, is yet no God,
Holds yet no rule but over night and day
His viewless feet, with silence winged and shod,
Crush down all flowers and thorns on life's veiled way,
All hopes and fears that change of chance might sway,
But not one thought of loves or memories ; none
That ever lived found ever life undone
By force of years that pass before the sun.

Mr. Le Gallienne has another volume, in the line of his Prose Fancies, ready for issue by Mr. John Lane. Sleeping Beauty he calls it after the first essay—Sleeping Beauty and Other Proce Fancies. It is a fancy when Mr. Le Gallienne exclaims, on landing at New York. So this is America. As he goes on to note, New York is not America, but a Cosmopolis at the gates of America. The book has papers on such, varied subjects as the poetry of Mr. Stephen Phillips and a Danish bathing-place. Mr. Hubert Crackanthorpe is one text, Tragedy and Mr. William Watson another, the Browning love-letters a third.

Mr. Cuninghame Graham is not a superstitious man. Thirteen Stories he boldly calls a volume which Mr. Heinemann will publish for him next week. Perhaps the book already had that title when most of the type in which it had been set was destroyed in the Ballantyne fire. Mr. Cuninghame Graham writes a preface, not, again that he has any superstitious reverence for old ways, but that he himself always likes to be wheedled into a book. He says :—Wheedle me by degrees your readers to your book as did the giants of the past in graceful preface dedication, or what do you call it, that got the readers so to speak, into the book before they were aware. As for these sketches which refer to various countries near and far they reflect some of the author's earlier experiences.

Botticelli and His School, by Count Plunkett is an art book which Messrs. Bell promise for the winter. This is a critical study of the artist and his works by an Irish scholar who has recently been lecturing for the Government in Dublin, on Italian art, a subject to which he has devoted much study. It will be a complete history of the artist and his pictures so far as he is at present known, and the interesting arguments as to lately discovered pictures have received the fullest attention. An important Botticelli recently removed from Italy, and now in private hands in England will here be reproduced for the first time. The same is to be said of three pictures that are in foreign galleries and again there is a bibliography of Botticelli at the end of the book.

An account of the voyage recently made to the Antarctic by the Belgica is to appear through Mr. Heinemann on Tuesday. The author, Mr. F.A. Cook, is an American, and he was the only speaker of our language on the Belgica which stood for a Belgian expedition. She had been rechristened from the Patria, her name as a stout Norwegian whaler, and she went through her Antarctic traip handsomely Mr. Cook narrates that trip for the benefit of the general reader, not the scientist. The scientific material gathered during the voyage is now being examined on behalf of the Belgian Government, and a report will be forthcoming by and by. Mr. Cook's volume has quite a gallery of Antarctic pictures mostly from photographs

Mark Twain's new book may be noted as due from Messrs. Chatto next Thursday. Mr. Pott Ridge has a volume of short stories just coming out with Messrs. Harpar. It is called A Breaker of Laws. Petersburg Tales is another volume of short stories which will appear next week. It is by Miss Olive Garnett, and Mr. Heinmann will publish it. He also notifies a novel by Miss Gertrude Dix, who wrote The Girl from the Farm. This new book is named The I mage Breakers. Mr. James Lane Allen's volume, A Summer in Arcady, is to be added by Messrs. Macmillan to their edition of his writings. Mr Albert Lee who wrote the Gentlemen Pensioner is engaged on a historical story to be called The Emperor's Trumpeter. It refers to Napoleon Bonaparte's career. Mrs. Mary E. Mann's next novel will deal with the affairs of a country parsonage. It is called Among the Syringas, and will be published soon by Mr. Unwin.

Mr. Walter Crane's work on Line and Form has been long on the way, but at last it is ready for publication—It will be news to many that there is a beautiful little garden at the Bank of England. A picture of it is given in a gardening book by Romma White which Messrs. Harper are publishing. The book is entitled Twixt Town and Country.—An English barrister, Mr. R.B. Sheridan, takes exception to the treatment of the Filipinos at the hands of the Americans in a book that Mr. Lane will issue in a few days. Mr. Sheridan who has travelled much, writes as a result of a visit to the Philippines—One or two of the khaki books promise to outlive their description. Mr. Winston Churchill's volume is believed to have sold ten thousand copies. It still goes on as does Mr. H. W. Nevinson's record of the siege of Ladysmith a book which Messrs. Methuen are now seeing into a second edition. —The reprt of the expeditions organised by the British Astronomical Association to observe the eclipse of last May will be given in a volume edited by Mr. E Walter Maunden which will shortly appear from the office of Knowledge.

Nietzsche ! Had Balzac conceived the man—but even Balzac could not have done that—his joy in finding this name would have eclipsed for the moment his joy in the creation. What night, and wrath, and strength, and strength cut short, look through the bars of this inspired dissyllable—Nietzsche. The man who bore it died last Saturday at Weimar, and with him passes from our ken one of the strangest figures of modern times. Two men have now gone into the silence who bear the marks of their age as no others do—Amiel, the weary man, and Nietzsche, the rebllious man. Here we speak of Nietzsche. But how to precipitate him ? How forge the phrase that should precede the summary ? In that mood which has come once to every man when he has felt the universe, the height of the stars, the behind and the before, and his personality like a mountain whirling—and his brain has stopped and lo, the danger was over and the street was with him again—in that mood Nietzsche stayed a little longer than other men and emerged with a religion that was a transvaluation of all the ideas on which the management of human life now rests. In some such way one visualises the birth of a creed which has been called hideous ferocious, abominable, insane but which is nevertheless a direct we may almost say a legitimate product of the age. Nietzche is the incarnation of ideas which men have hardly yet weighed or dared to combine. We may dispute his explanation of himself but the man has lived and died. The simplest way of stating Nietzche's teaching is to say that the struggle for existence, by tooth and claw which has evolved man is accepted by him as the sole principle of human progress. The victory of the strong is the supreme necessity ; for the weak there shall be no mercy Physiology is all.

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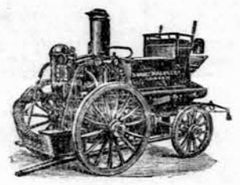
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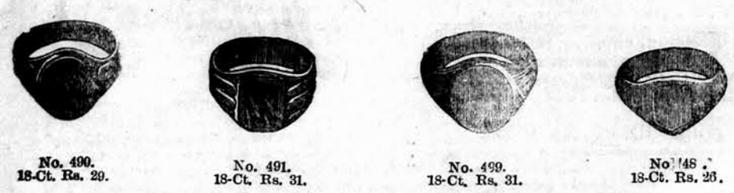

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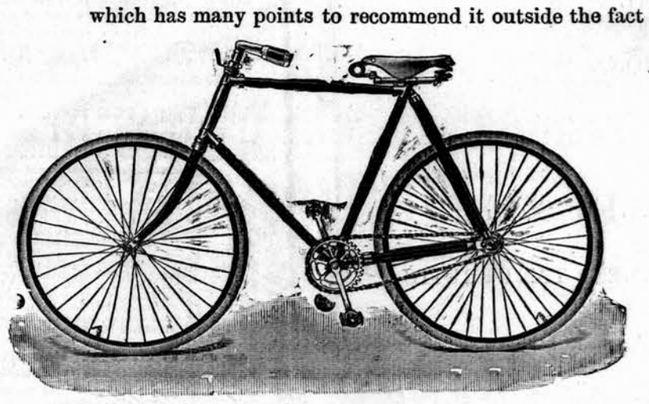

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks, gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs, "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case, detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. SEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.